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"The Pomological Magazine of America"

# AMERICAN FRUITS

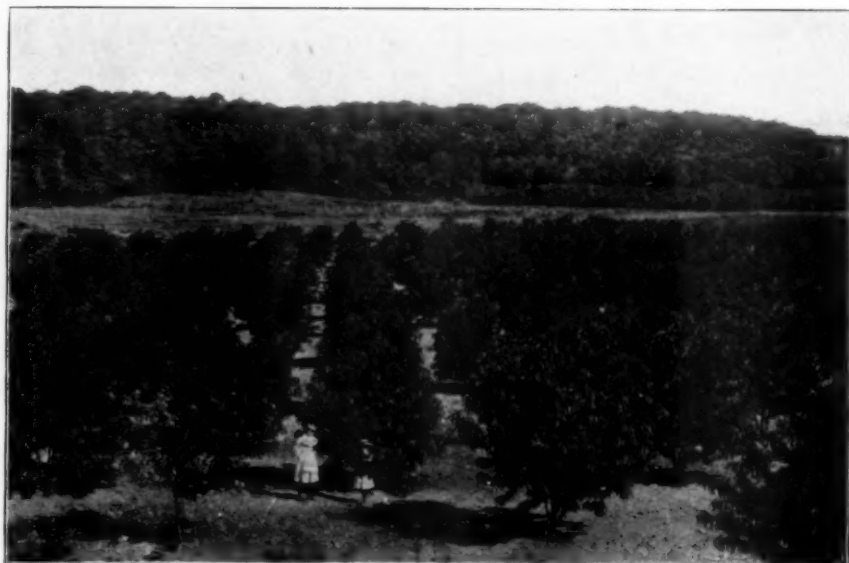
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For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. V

APRIL, 1906

No. 1



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HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES  
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

We offer for the Fall of 1905 and Spring of 1906, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, ROSES and PECANS in large quantities as usual.

*Some Figures*—It is estimated that there are imported into the United States annually 5,000,000 pear seedlings and 10,000,000 Mahaleb seedlings. Of these we plant one-fifteenth of the Mahalebs and one-tenth of the pears.

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Grown on new Land.  
Clean and Healthy.  
Well Graded.

Japan Pear Seedling

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Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa,  
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Cherry, Plum, Peach,  
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Flowering Shrubs and Vines, etc.

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country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very  
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## PRATT'S "SCALECIDE" Soluble Petroleum

A SURE REMEDY FOR DESTROYING COTTONY MAPLE, SAN JOSE SCALE, PEAR PSYLLA, Etc.

Extract from Bulletin issued by Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, Urbana, Ill., Jan. 15, 1906. "The time and labor necessary to the preparation of the Sulphur wash may be greatly saved by using as a substitute a spray of soluble petroleum, made by diluting one part of the commercial preparation known as 'Scalecide' with nineteen parts of water. While more expensive than the sulphur wash, it may be used to advantage in a small orchard or in town lot."

Prof. Forbes estimate was probably based on small retail quantities as will be seen from the following extract from the Rural New Yorker, Jan. 20, 1906, page 51, reporting the N. J. State Horticultural Society Meet. "The soluble oils are cheap and convenient requiring only mixture with a proper amount of water, and make ideal applications from the sprayers standpoint. A comparative trial made by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. in spraying fourteen miles of Osage Orange hedge showed the soluble oils to be cheaper than lime and sulphur when all charges for labor and fuel as well as first cost of material were reckoned up."

Furthermore one gallon of "Scalecide" spray costing less than 3 cents a gallon delivered at any railroad station in the U. S., will cover as much surface as 1 1/2 to 2 gallons of lime and sulphur wash. For sample, prices and endorsements of experiment stations address B. G. PRATT CO., 11 Broadway, New York City.



## TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

We have a fine lot of One-Year-Old and June Bud Peach Trees, One and Two-Year-Old Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape Vine, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Also all kinds of Small Fruit Plants. Strawberry Plants by the Million. Write for Catalogue.

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Hybrid Perpetuals,  
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Teas, etc.



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**THE LEEDLE FLORAL COMPANY**  
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Baby and other  
Ramblers,  
Climbers, etc.

Get Our Price List

2 1/2 inch pots.



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**Benjamin Chase, 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.**

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(Near St. Louis)

Growers of **GENERAL NURSERY STOCK**  
250 Acres

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44 pages 9 x 12 inches; 22 colored plates showing in natural colors 216 varieties of Fruit, with concise description, including season of ripening of each; 64 half-tone views of Nurseries, Orchards, Packing Houses, etc. Send 50 cts. and we will send the book post-paid, and Rebate Ticket permitting return of book by mail within 60 days and we refund 50 cts. Or, mail within 1 year, Rebate Ticket with \$12 order for nursery stock and we credit \$1.00 in part payment on order and you keep the book free. WE PAY THE FREIGHT weekly and want more home and traveling salesmen. CUFFY FREE—STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo., Atlantic, Iowa, Fayetteville, Ark.

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All Old and New Varieties  
Immense stock warranted true. Quality unsurpassed. A fine stock of CAMPBELL'S EARLY. An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURENTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants and prices.

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## W. T. HOOD & CO.

Old Dominion Nurseries

**RICHMOND, VA.**

Offer for

**FALL 1905 and SPRING 1906**

**SPECIALTIES**

## PEACH TREES

Grown from North Carolina and  
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## California Privet

Fine Plants One and Two Years Old

Natural Peach Pits Crop 1905 and General  
Line of Shrubs and Ornamental Stocks.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## Graves Peach

An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week  
before Crawford's  
Early. Trees from the originator have seal  
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## SURPLUS

American Plum Trees  
Apple Trees

## Seedlings

Mahaleb,  
Myrabolan,  
French Pear,  
Catalpa,  
Elm,  
Box Elder,  
Black Walnut,  
Mulberry.

## Roses

Write for Prices

**Youngers & Co.**

**GENEVA, NEB.**



# American Fruits

## An International Nursery and Fruit Trade Journal

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. V

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1906

No. 1

### SELECTED STOCK

Consensus of Opinions of Nurserymen Obtained by Professor S. W. Fletcher—Nineteen Out of Fifty-five Nurserymen Believe Principle Is Right, but Only Eleven Practice It—Comment by the Horticulturist.

Prof. S. W. Fletcher, horticulturist, at the Michigan Agricultural College, discussing the subject of "Pedigree Nursery Stock" before the Michigan Horticultural Society recently said:

"I am quite satisfied that several, perhaps many, generations of trees propagated from the nursery row may intervene from the original bearing parent without seriously reducing the fruit-bearing value of the nursery stock—but I am also satisfied that it is usually safer and always better to go to bearing trees for buds, if not every year, then at least every two or three years. The dependency of this practice is an entirely different matter; such trees may cost more, but they ought to be worth more.

"There have been grievous frauds committed in the name of pedigree stock. Much of the stock sent out as such has been no better than ordinary stock; in fact has been ordinary stock. This has tended to bring the practice and the name into disrepute. But the principle is true, however imperfectly applied. The beginning of our fruits is through selection—to which some people have chosen to apply the term 'pedigree.' In my opinion the word is a great misnomer. It can never be used in plant breeding with anything like the same degree of definiteness as it can in animal breeding. 'Selected stock' expresses the idea and describes the practice much better than 'pedigree.' Most every successful nurseryman does more or less selection, although but few of them use the word pedigree to describe it.

### WHAT NURSERYMEN THINK

"Recently I submitted this question to a number of the most prominent nurserymen of the country: 'How much is there in the pedigree idea from the nurseryman's point of view?'

"The replies were frank, although seasoned, in a few cases, with something of prejudice and trade jealousy. Of fifty-five nurserymen who expressed their views on the subject thirty had no faith whatever in the so-called pedigree idea, as applied to nursery stock, and saw no reason why they should not continue propagating from the nursery row. Nineteen believed that the principle is right, but only eleven of the nineteen practice it in propagating their own stock. Seven of these propagate each year from the best bearing trees, and four propagate from bearing trees every two to five years. Six nurserymen were undecided as to whether or not propagating from the best bearing trees gives superior stock.

"These are the opinions of some of the best nurserymen in the country, leaders in

their profession. They ought to carry much weight. It will be said that self-interest may have dictated some of the replies, since it is manifestly cheaper and easier for the nurseryman to propagate from the nursery row than from bearing trees.

"Yet I am sure that most of the nurserymen whose views I have summarized would not brand the pedigree idea merely for personal advantage. The best interests of the nurseryman are so closely allied to the best interests of the growers whom they serve that only the short-sighted nurserymen would continue to practice what had been proved to be prejudicial to the interests of his customers. Most of these men honestly believe that propagating from the best bearing trees does not give trees superior in fruit bearing to that propagated from the nursery row. They would be willing to adopt the former methods if it were conclusively shown that it is enough superior to warrant the extra trouble."



JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM  
President American Fruit Union

### AMERICAN FRUIT UNION

President John D. Cunningham of the American Fruit Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, was in Palestine, Tex., on March 5th, returning from a trip to Lindale, Jacksonville, Troupe, Tyler and other fruit centers. In company with Lee Berryman of the United States Agricultural Department, he went to Laredo country. He is greatly pleased with the outlook and reports that many new peach orchards will come in this season. Last year Georgia and Texas, by putting their products on the market in the North at the same time practically glutted the market. Texas had many local shipping organizations, and lack of system and interchange brought disastrous results. Mr. Cunningham is gratified that the fruit growers now have a State marketing association and by affiliation with the American Fruit Union an even distribution is made possible, permitting the producer to secure excellent prices for his fruits.

### NURSERYMEN RESPOND

Edward W. Knox, president of the Texas State Horticultural Society, upon learning of the expressed wish of the late James S. Hogg, former Governor of Texas, sent a pecan tree to be planted at the head of the grave. The Texas Nurserymen's Association sent the following under date of March 9th:

Mr. William Hogg, Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir: The Texas Nurserymen's Association, learning of the expressed desire of Ex-Governor J. S. Hogg, lately deceased, that a pecan tree and a walnut tree be planted beside his last resting place, desire to co-operate with you in the carrying out of this expressed wish.

We have selected and have expressed, prepaid, to you at Austin, Texas, one grafted thin shell pecan and one Japan walnut (*Juglans Sieboldii*) in the hope that you may have same properly planted. With all true Texans, we delight to do honor to him, the great statesman, progressive citizen and noble sire.

We would extend to you and others of his family and near friends our sincere sympathy in your bereavement.

Very respectfully and truly,  
THE TEXAS NURSEYMENS ASS'N,  
E. W. KIRKPATRICK, J. S. KERR,  
President. Secretary.

### CAPITAL STOCK \$400,000

Incorporation papers have been taken out at Springfield, O., for the Buckeye Fruit Co. with a capital stock of \$400,000. The new company has secured 1,800 acres of land in Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, and will plant orange, grape fruit and pine apple trees.

J. Warren James has been promoting the enterprise. Among those interested in the project are: Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, General J. Warren Keifer, John L. Zimmerman, President C. G. Heckert, of Wittenberg College, Francis B. Loomis, J. A. James, W. W. Keifer, Thomas B. Kyle of Troy and C. M. Johnson of Havana, Cuba. Prominent men in Cincinnati and Cleveland are also identified with the company.

### FRUIT GROWING IN VIRGINIA

The business of fruit growing in Virginia is growing apace, says the Southern Planter. At Salem, the Diamond orchards cover an area of 450 acres in apples and peaches. Bent Mountain apple orchards contain upwards of 100,000 trees each. In Floyd county there are orchards of 25,000 to 150,000 trees. Russell county has one estate of 10,000 acres owned by one company, all devoted to fruit growing and stock raising. Albemarle county also has large orchards and hundreds of small ones, and grows fruit of the very best quality. The whole of Piedmont, Virginia, and a large part of the valley is just becoming one great belt of orchards of apples and peaches.

The office building of the C. A. Green Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last month; loss \$8,000.

## FROM WESTERN POINTS

### GOOD NURSERY TREES

Described by Secretary L. A. Goodman, of Missouri Horticultural Society, Before New York State Fruit Growers—Many Things Essential to Successful Orchard—Advantages, Requirements, Study—Individuality of Trees.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association at Lockport, N. Y., on January 3-4, L. A. Goodman, secretary of the Missouri Horticultural Society, presented a paper on "Western Orchard," in which he said:

"It is with a great deal of gratification that I bring to you the most cordial greetings from the Central State of the West, Missouri, for our State Horticultural Society. At our session last week our members, the executive committee, and officers, wished me to give to you their most heartfelt greetings, and say that we are one with you in the upbuilding of our great Horticultural interests of the nation.

"We have ever looked to you, the Empire State, as leaders in this work, and have noted with a great deal of pride and satisfaction, all the various steps you have taken in Western New York to advance the cause and spread the knowledge gained. We have rather looked to you as leaders and a model for us to follow, and so with more than usual enthusiasm we are bringing you greetings from Missouri. We have been making some wonderful gains during the last five or ten years. We have equally and probably surpassed you in number of apple trees in orchards, but are still far behind you in value of crop. We still bring you greetings, and hope before many years to equal you in value of orchard products, and we will greet you more heartily still.

### SEEDLINGS IN EARLY DAYS

"I greet you gladly because this Western New York was the home of my people, here at Rochester, coming from Massachusetts to Western New York, and thence to Michigan from sides of our family, so I can greet you at the home of my forefathers. In my boyhood home near Detroit, Mich., my mother taught me Horticulture. She was a true one, and from her I learned to bud and graft and transplant and grow orchard trees as well as other fruit. In that home on the banks of one of the streams, for years we grew apples and sold them by the boat load to our Canadian friends. The growth of our seedling nursery was one thing it would be well for us to follow at this time, even. As children about the fireside, when eating any perfect specimen of apple of the Spitzenberg, Vandevere, Steele's Red and Newtown Pippin, we were expected to save every core and seeds, and these were kept for spring planting. These seedlings were grown for three or four years in the trying climate of Michigan, and those which withstood the rigorous three or four winters were top-grafted or budded and then grown one, or possibly two years, before planting out in orchard. Is it any wonder then that our orchards did well in that virgin soil with such character of trees to plant. In passing through

Michigan on my way here I saw very few young orchards. The old orchards were going to decay and none to take their places. It may be for the best for us in the West. We will be able and glad to supply them. It seems to be there is as good an opening here for commercial orcharding as in the West. When will we learn our lesson husbanding, or heritage, of timber, of fertility of soil and of opportunities. Will it be when we have lost them all?

"Orcharding means to-day more than what it did in the past in extent, in varieties, in location and in marketing. We have found many things essential: First, climate. Second, location close to transportation. Third, character of subsoil and soil. Fourth, elevation above the surrounding land. Fifth, adaptability of varieties to climate, to soil and to markets. Sixth, proper preparation of soil, proper shape and planting of the trees. Seventh, cultivation, care and pruning the trees for the first five years. Eighth, care and at-



NEW HAVEN, MO., NURSERIES

Entrance to Office, Packing Grounds and Storage Sheds

tention after five years. Ninth, spraying. Tenth, gathering, packing, marketing and keeping.

### TRIPOD OF ADVANTAGES

"Subsoil, adaptability and markets, tripod of advantages. Cultivation, pruning, spraying, tripod of requirements. Varieties, care, packing, tripod of study.

"How to grow good nursery trees; where to secure good nursery trees is a question. Most of our nurserymen are careful growers, and give us the best they can, but their best is not the best that we should have under all conditions, simply because we will not pay for them.

"First, the roots we use for grafting are not taken from the best of seedling apple or varieties of known hardiness and vigor and productiveness. Seeds taken too often indiscriminately from all kinds of fruit, are they not? We should have good seed, taken from good healthy fruits, from vigorous, hearty, productive trees, and the roots grown from such seed, carefully selected for health and vigor. This would be a step in the right direction, would it not?

W. T. Spelts of Wood River, Neb., and W. L. Green, of Fremont, will establish a nursery at Wood River.

Henry Duesenberg has purchased the Mason City Nursery at Clear Lake, Ia., better known as the Burnap Nursery. H. E. Edson is in charge.

### IN MISSOURI ORCHARDS

Notes of a Recent Trip Through an Expanding Fruit Region—L. A. Goodman's Orchard at Lanigan, Mo.—Large Plantings at Goodman and Gentry—Cold Storage.

M. J. WRAGG, IOWA

At Lanigan, Mo., we were shown many fine orchards, and especially one orchard of 400 acres which was planted by Mr. L. A. Goodman in 1896. While the selection of soil for this orchard had not been the best, yet on those portions where good drainage was secured the orchard showed great vigor. Our next stop was made at the town of Goodman. Here are many very large orchards. The only one which our party was taken through was one of 800 acres which had been planted by the Ozark Orchard Company. As this has been one of the "off years" for the apple, caused largely by the over-abundance of rain and the cold weather during the blossoming season in May, there was no great amount of fruit to be seen on the trees, but one could judge from the extent of the orchards that it was the great industry of this section. The varieties largely planted in these commercial orchards are Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Mammoth Black Twig, Gano, Ben Davis, etc. After a short stay here our train next stopped at Gentry, which is just in the edge of Arkansas.

The question often suggests itself: "What will these people do with their great fruit crops?" It seems something wonderful to a man from the North that this great output of fruit in an ordinary year could be marketed; but we are informed by those in charge of these great orchards that they have always found a ready market, and that cold storage was one of the essentials to be considered when embarking in this enterprise. At all points along this road cold storage plants have been built for the taking care of the crop.

Our train pulled through the great fruit region of Springdale, where orchards were seen on every hand, waving fields of corn and every evidence of prosperity. The farmers of this section have begun to put great stress on the planting of clover crops and the furnishing of nitrogen to the soil. Cowpeas are largely planted here, as one of the best soil builders, yet clover does well and grass is abundant. The nursery interests of this section are the largest possibly in the state. Apple and peach growing are the main industries in the fruit line. The varieties of apples planted are largely the same as found over the whole of the great Ozark country.

Proceeding north and east over the Frisco System we stopped at Monette for a short time. Passing on through this country it was one continuous orchard until we came to Springfield, Mo., traveling a distance of over 300 miles. This is certainly the "land of the big red apple." Here our train turned southward over the Memphis branch, touring the country of the Southern Ozarks and stopping only at points of interest.



## FOR THE SALESMAN

### SOME PEACH RECORDS

**Comfortable Experiences of South Missouri and Arkansas Growers—J. G. McNair's First Crop of Elbertas from 120 Acres Netted \$19,000—Another Koshkonong Orchardist Cleared \$23,000 From 35,000 Trees.**

In a discussion of fruit growing in the Ozark region, George A. Atwood, Springfield, Mo., says:

"The peach, like the apple, loves the high points. In years of failure we go to the top of the hills for fruit. We could give some very comfortable experiences enjoyed by Southern Missouri and Arkansas growers. J. G. McNair's first crop of Elbertas from his 120 acres at Koshkonong netted \$19,000. In 1902 another Koshkonong orchardist cleared \$23,000 from his 35,000 trees. A Crawford County, Ark., peach grower netted \$260 an acre from his four acres. A Benton county banker and large orchardist in 1902 made a net income of \$475 from one acre of five-year-old Elbertas.

"These are exceptional records of course, but they are proofs of what may be done by other thorough fruit growers. The man who aims to grow peaches should resolve to settle the primary questions of location, varieties, cultivation and pruning. These points settled rightly there need be no failure. The conditions are all in the Ozarks. Grow peaches!"

### "HE SITS ROUND ALL DAY"

The Milwaukee Sentinel presents this pleasing picture of a Texas industry:

The pecan raising industry is rapidly growing in Texas and Louisiana and many pecan farmers are making princely annual incomes while sitting around and doing nothing, said Harry R. Sauer, of Little Rock, Ark., at the St. Charles. The trees yield first when they are seven years old. A man with some capital can purchase land at a small price, set out pecan trees and wait. The most work on the orchard will have to be done while the trees are young, as after they have grown large enough to bear nuts they require almost no attention.

The principal labor done about a 10-year-old pecan orchard is to watch it so that the negroes do not steal all the nuts. It has finally become unnecessary to harvest one's own nuts. Companies have been formed which send men through the country estimating the yield of orchards and making a price for the nuts on the trees. They then send men out to gather the nuts and superintend their shipment to all parts of the country.

To start a pecan orchard one must have from \$5,000 to \$20,000, which he can afford to tie up for six or seven years. After that he can live well from his annual yield of nuts.

Texas furnishes the principal supply of pecans in commerce, averaging 200 to 500 cars annually. The greater supply appears to come out over the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads, and San Antonio and Brownwood appear to be the larger shipping points. The future possibilities of improving the pecan and the increase of its supply is unlimited. The demands for this nut in its finer forms are most alluring.

### WEST VIRGINIA PLANTINGS

Fruit men in and about Martinsburg, W. Va., say the present year will be the most active in the history of the fruit industry in Berkeley county and that the acreage of trees will be practically doubled by fall. The output of the orchards in the county last fall was about 80,000 barrels, which was considered a three-fourth crop, making the total yield of a full crop something over 100,000 barrels on the present acreage. Already more than 75,000 apple trees have been engaged for planting this spring and summer, and from 8,000 to 10,000 peach trees will also be put out.

### THE MISSOURI IDEAL

The Missouri Ideal of proper tree shape, according to Sec. L. A. Goodman, is that of a pyramid, like a spruce, the branches starting as low down as 18 inches from the soil surface and lying rather close to the ground. When eight years old the tree bears fruit on the lower limbs, and if these begin to die, they are removed and the fruit will grow higher up. The Missouri apple tree should bear itself to death in 25 years. As the five leading characteristics of the market apple of the future, Mr. Goodman names color, quality, productiveness, hardiness and adaptability, and says that these are found in the Jonathan.

### POINTER FOR THE AGENT

C. N. Hogan writes in a paper in the State of Washington:

The tree agent is much to blame. He is generally a very glib talker. He carries finely colored plates of every variety of fruit in his nursery. His only object is to sell as much as possible. He extols this, that and the other and generally leaves with a good sized order but it is a few of each kind and the farmer becomes the most disappointed individual when his orchard begins to bear, as but very few do well in his locality. But if they all prosper, he has a fair sized orchard, though none or but few of such as the markets demand. He becomes discouraged, neglects his orchard and declares fruit raising a failure.

But how different would have been the result if the nursery had sent him just such fruit trees as they well knew he ought to have and only two or three varieties. But even then with the best of cultivation and thorough spraying producing the finest of fruit would he be successful financially? Chances are against him without a fruit growers' association under the direction of competent officers and in co-operation with other like organizations.

Twelve experts in plant diseases, representing the University of California, and the United States Department of Agriculture, are in California, and every effort will be made by this increased force to eradicate pear blight in the principal pear-producing districts. It has been decided by Professor Smith and Professor Scott that for the present the efforts of the entire force will be directed toward making the work complete in the districts already undertaken, for success depends upon thoroughness.

### MARYLAND ENTERPRISE

**Baltimoreans Lease Tract of 2,880 Acres on Warrior Mountain for Fruit and Forestry Purposes—To Plant 1,000 Acre Orchard—Capital Stock \$75,000—The Officers.**

Several Baltimoreans have become interested in the development of fruit growing in Maryland, and a company has been formed to carry on this industry on a large scale. The Moskwa Land and Development Company has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, and has leased a tract of 2,880 acres on Warrior Mountain, Allegany County, Md., from Mr. W. A. Larner of Baltimore, and will develop a fruit orchard of 1,000 acres. A portion of this tract will be used for forestry purposes.

The new company has an authorized capital of \$75,000, divided into 250 shares of \$300 each. The company has opened an office in the Carroll Building, Baltimore, and the work of developing the fruit industry will begin at once.

The officers of the new company are: President—W. Angamar Larner; Vice-President—John F. Davies; Secretary and Treasurer—W. E. F. Armstrong; Counsel—L. B. Keene Claggett; Superintendent—Paul Pilon of Allegany County.

### FOR NEW YORK ORCHARDISTS

In answer to a Brockport, N. Y., orchardist who asks: "Do you think it advisable, considering the competition in fruit growing in other states, for the New York farmer to plant more apple orchards?" Grant G. Hitchings says in Rural New Yorker: "Do not be alarmed over the competition of other states in apple growing. There are certain varieties wanted by the trade of this whole country, and of Europe, that are at their best as grown in New York. This fact is known by the trade. We have the advantage of supplying a demand already firmly established. Other sections must create a demand in order to compete with us. Our most serious fault at present as growers is in the marketing of our product. We are not taking advantage of our advantages. This will be remedied, steps being already taken toward this end."

### PROFITS OF FRUIT GROWING

In an address to the Grand Rapids, Mich., Fruit Growers' Association, the secretary, James Malloy, said:

"In looking back for twenty years or more it is clearly demonstrated that no occupation that has engaged the attention of our farmers, when location is wisely chosen and the occupation intelligently pursued that has brought the rich reward that has come to the fruit grower of western Michigan. It requires no long sojourn in the country to convince one of the fact that those who earliest engaged in fruit growing and have pursued their vocation most diligently are the most prosperous, own the best and most substantial homes, many of them surrounded by all that embellishes civilized life."

*American Fruits 50c a Year*



## ASSOCIATION MATTERS

### FOR THE DALLAS CONVENTION

**Texas Nurserymen Actively Planning to Entertain American Association in June—Mr. Watson Reports on Northern Trip—Large Attendance Expected—Souvenir Fruits and Flowers—Committees Appointed to Arrange Trip Through the Texas Fruit Belt after the Convention.**

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

As one means of working for the interests of the coming convention at Dallas, some of the Texas people are using a circulating correspondence, stimulated by letters from Mr. E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Indiana, President.

This good work of the Transportation Committee, as outlined by Mr. Albertson, is valuable to us of the Southwest. We believe that the circular of President Albertson of February 26th will prove a membership winner.

Mr. Stanley H. Watson and Mr. C. C. Mayhew have made a recent trip to the north and have an eye on the interests of the Dallas convention, and we are assured by them that there will be a large attendance from the North and East.

Conference is being had with the Programme Committee and a full programme is promised to be had at no distant day, in plenty of time for publication.

#### STANLEY H. WATSON REPORTS

Mr. Stanley H. Watson, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, writes: "We have secured a \$15 rate, with a limit of 30 days from St. Louis to Dallas and return. A special train will be given to run on a greatly improved schedule, putting the train through in about eighteen hours. As to attendance, also, my trip North and East convinces me that there will be a large attendance. I had the pleasure of talking to the National Association of Retail Nurserymen, and also to the Western New York Horticultural Society, in the interest of the Dallas Convention.

"In reference to Mr. Burbank, if I can possibly get time, I will go out to California to see Mr. Burbank and try to secure his attendance. My thoughts are directed toward the entertainment of these people, and I want all Texans to contribute largely to that end. Texas has the reputation of being the biggest single thing on earth. Its men have the reputation of being broad-minded and liberal with the balance of the South. It is in our hands to make good on this thing, and I know that you are going to do it."

#### ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE ACTIVE

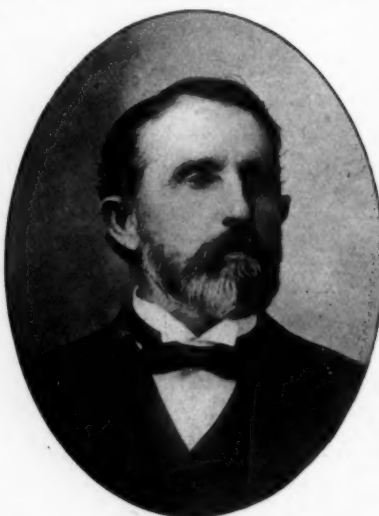
Edward W. Knox, Chairman of the Attendance Committee, writes; I am vigorously pushing the matter of keeping the convention before the people, and indications are that we will have a large attendance at the Dallas Convention. I believe that every nurseryman in Texas should be urged to contribute to this entertainment, according to the volume of his business."

F. T. Ramsey of Austin, Texas, member of the Attendance Committee; "I see that our fellow Texans are alert, and it is in my heart to do whatever is necessary. I approve everything that is agreed upon. Besides subscriptions of money, we should show up all the products of our State. I will put at the disposal of the convention 2,000 Mexican Tube Rose sprays for decor-

ation, as well as other fruits and flowers. "I am going to write Mr. Burkank a personal letter. It will be worth \$10,000 to have Mr. Burkank come."

#### CAPE JASMINE BUDS

F. W. Malley, Garrison, Texas, Chairman of the Committee of Exhibits, I agree with you that it is important to have a strong fund with which to entertain members; but if possible more important it is to show up the resources of our great State. We want more subscriptions and promises of exhibits, and I call upon all Texans to come to my rescue in the matter of exhibits. I will furnish 50,000 Cape Jasmine buds,



JOHN S. KERR

Chairman, Programme Committee, American Association of Nurserymen

as souvenirs. We want a full line of fruits and flowers. I am writing Mr. Luther Burkank to be with us."

Mr. J. H. Connell, Editor of Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas, says: "This Convention will prove of great importance in the development and progress of Texas."

J. F. Sneed, Tyler, Texas; B. L. Adams, Bonham, Texas and many others are contributing of their means and products for the Convention.

#### MR. KIRKPATRICK TOO

Ex-President E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas; "Texas will seldom have other such opportunities to work for self and for all the country as this, which is promised in our coming June meeting. Let us join this work with might and main, donate liberally of money and products, as well as words of welcome and deeds of kindness. Let every nurseryman and fruit grower and truck farmer and all others attend this meeting and lend a helping hand."

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE PLANS

C. C. Mayhew, chairman of the Finance Committee, writes; "I am glad to note the great interest that is being taken in

the Convention, both by those abroad as well as those in Texas. I have written a great many letters to nurserymen in this and adjoining states asking for contributions to the entertainment funds. Many subscriptions of \$50 and less have been made. Every nurseryman and fruit grower in Texas will be given an opportunity to help in this matter. I had the pleasure of a visit in the Northeast, and I find a big majority of all those I met intend going to Dallas. I believe the attendance will be the largest we have ever had, and to entertain them properly, we must have a strong fund."

#### TRIP THROUGH FRUIT BELT

R. H. Bushway, of Alcoa, Texas, Land and Immigration Agent of the I. & G. N. R'y.; "I beg to enclose herewith copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Industrial and Immigration Association of the I. & G. N. R'y, inviting the American Association of Nurserymen to take a trip through the fruit belt of Texas, after the adjournment of their association in Dallas next June. This trip, we think, will be very interesting, as it will be through the main fruit belt of Texas and the peach crop will be moving at that time."

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The following are the resolutions spoken of by Mr. Bushway: "Whereas the American Association of Nurserymen will hold their annual meeting in Dallas, next June, and whereas they are large investors in Southern fruit lands and orchards and it is deemed advisable to give them every opportunity to investigate the resources of our state; therefore, be it resolved that the Industrial and Immigration Association of the International and Great Northern Country extend to the said American Association of Nurserymen a cordial invitation to visit the International and Great Northern Country, and, to this end, request the officials of the road to extend them an invitation to take a trip over the Line, that they may get an opportunity to inspect our orchards, gardens, etc."

#### COMMITTEES TO ENTERTAIN

Mr. E. H. Ricker, of Willis, Texas, was made chairman of the reception committee. A committee of three was appointed as a transportation committee, to take up the matter of transportation with D. J. Price, G. P. & T. A., I. & G. N. R. R. and make arrangements for the transportation of the Nurserymen's Association, and their entertainment while in the I. & G. N. Country.

JOHN S. KERR,

Programme Committee.  
Sherman, Texas.

#### WITH HIS BEST WISHES

One of the most prominent nurserymen of the West writes to AMERICAN FRUITS: "Enclosed please find \$1, which please credit me on subscription. I get quite a number of papers that come as yours did without my having ordered it; but yours is so good it seems as if the best thing to do is to send you a subscription, together with my best wishes."

W. T. MITCHELL & SON, Beverly, O—"Find enclosed 50c for which please send us your valuable paper another year. You have too good a paper to do without. Hope you have continued success."

## AMONG EASTERN GROWERS

### ON THE EASTERN SHORE

**Frank M. Soper's Methods with Ten Thousand Apple Trees—Plows His Orchard and Uses Cover Crops—Spraying, Picking and Packing—Last Season's Crop Netted \$15,000—The Stayman's Winesap.**

Frank M. Soper, of Magnolia, Del., has a farm of 107 acres on which there are 10,000 apple trees, from one to twenty years of age, of leading early and late varieties. The early varieties are: Early Ripe, Yellow Transparent, Fourth of July, Red Astrachan and Williams' Early Red. The leading late varieties planted are: Nero, Stayman's Winesap, Rome Beauty, Stark, Nickajack, Ben Davis, York Imperial, Lawyer, Paragon or Mammoth Black Twig.

The method of tilling the trees is to plow the orchard as early in the spring as the weather will permit and the land is in a suitable condition, which is about the last of March or early in April.

### COVER CROPS

Cover crops are used, crimson clover and red clover, but not allowed to interfere with the early spring plowing, as, if left, the clover will injure the growth of trees, as it takes the moisture from the trees. At the time the tree needs the moisture it is being absorbed by the clovers, and only by thorough cultivation can moisture be retained. When cultivation is over in August clover should be sown again. The apple trees are headed low with from three to five branches with a leader. Heads are kept thin that there may be a fine circulation of air and permit the rays of the sun to strike the fruits. If the trees are thick your fruit will not be highly colored, as the fruits are hidden from the rays of the sun.

### SPRAYING

Both gasoline and Fairbanks & Morse and Power sprayers are used. In spraying for scale 20 per cent. K. L. Mixture is used.

For bitter rot in apples Bordeaux Mixture is used. Just before the buds begin to swell some varieties are sprayed six times.

For the codling moth the trees are sprayed twice—once after the petals fall and once ten days later, before the calyx closes. These, too, are with the Bordeaux, to which is added the poison—some form of arsenic.

### PICKING AND PACKING

Picking is done when the fruits are fully matured and colored, except those of the very early varieties, which are picked when they are green, just as soon as they are fairly large. All fruit is hand-picked; no shaking the trees.

The early apples are packed in bushel baskets, making two grades. The late apples are packed in barrels and boxes (the Washington box). Here is where honesty is the best policy. The fancy fruits are packed in boxes and the XXX and XX are packed in barrels. They are then placed in cold storage. The other grades are placed on the market immediately.

Any high colored variety properly grown as described, and properly packed will pay.

Mr. Soper, a Canadian by birth, came to Delaware with nothing and has demonstrated that apples can be grown to a profit on soil that was not considered apple land. His crop the past season netted him over \$15,000. The quality of his fruit has been sampled by members of the Maryland Legislature, who will testify to same. Mr. Soper is a customer of J. G. Harrison & Sons, at Berlin, Md., who furnished the fruit trees and who take pride in looking after their customers, as they have the largest nursery in the East.

Orlando Harrison, Member of the House, had a box of the famous Stayman's Winesap apples sent to Governor Warfield and other friends of his at Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington, and without exception they have been considered the finest apples brought to their attention this season. Apple growing is not only profitable, but a pleasure and a good business to engage in for the benefit of health and comfort.

### POMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The branch of the bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture which is devoted to pomological investigations, and of which G. B. Brackett, pomologist, is in charge, collects and distributes information in regard to the fruit interests of the United States; investigates the habits and peculiar qualities of fruits; their adaptability to various soils and climates and conditions of culture. It studies the methods of harvesting, handling and storing fruits with a view to improving our own markets and extending them into foreign countries.

It includes William A. Taylor, pomologist, in charge of field investigations; G. Harold Powell, pomologist, in charge of fruit transportation and storage investigations; H. P. Gould, assistant pomologist, in charge of fruit district investigations; George C. Husman, pomologist, in charge of viticultural investigations.

C. W. Metcalf, East Cleveland, O., is dead. Mailing lists should be revised accordingly.

Cranberries sold on South Water street, Chicago, last month for \$28 per barrel as against \$4 per barrel last year.

The United Fruit Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., payable April 14th, to holders of Record March 31.

Samuel B. Woods has been re-elected president, S. L. Lupton, Winchester, secretary, and W. T. Hood, vice-president of the Virginia Horticultural Society.

Dr. John M. Boyd of Knoxville, Tenn., has presented to the United States department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution, through the agricultural experiment station at the University of Tennessee here, a large quantity of Chinese orange seed. The department will, it is stated, make experiments with these seed, endeavoring to cultivate oranges fifty miles above the northern limits of the present orange belt in this county. The Chinese seed grow orange trees in six inches of snow in the Orient.

### PROFITS IN APPLES

**Result of Recent Sales in New York City Should Cause Demand for Nursery Stock—Ordinary Fruit Put in Cold Storage in Western New York Last Year at \$2.50 Has Been Selling in the Metropolitan at \$5.**

New York City correspondence of the "Packer" says:

"Apples have been a great money maker this year. In fact the profits on storage stocks have been greater for the season of 1905 and 1906 than at any time in the history of the deal. Putting it briefly it can be safely said that apple storers have doubled their money. Ordinary fruit that was put in cold storage in Western New York last year at \$2 and \$2.50 per barrel is now and has been selling at \$4.50 and \$5. Fancy Greenings and Northern Spies have found buyers on the docks of New York at \$6.50 and as high as \$7 per barrel.

"Common storage Baldwins and Ben Davis apples were selling at \$4.75@5.00. No. 2 cold storage fruit, Greenings, which a year ago operators would not take the trouble to look at, sells at \$5.00@5.50 here. This consists of the average offerings.

"When it is considered that the profits on the apples which were put away in Western New York last fall range from \$1.50@3.00 a barrel after all expenses of handling have been paid it is plainly seen that some big money has been cleaned up during the season. The outcome of the deal this year is quite a contrast to the result of last year and the year before.

"It is hard to estimate the holdings left in New York city at this time, but it is thought that there are between 10,000 and 25,000 barrels here. Olivit Bros. have been heavy operators as they are every year in the Rochester district and have been shipping liberally at F. O. B. prices New York state for the past few months. Mr. Olivit is not pushing sales and he has saved purposely for late orders. J. H. Bahrenburg Bro. & Co., so far as can be learned, have exhausted long ago the stock that they bought direct from the growers in Western New York last season. The Bahrenburg firm which is represented in Albion, N. Y., by Bahrenburg & Beckwith and who are very heavy operators, jumped into the deal heavier than ever after stocks had been stored and bought quite an amount of fruit from speculators. This they are now putting out at a handsome profit.

"One of the most remarkable things about the storage deal this year is the light shrinkage in York state fruit. Of course, in a good season when the fruit is high and sellers bullish buyers are not so discriminating, that is, when they know that the stock is not to be had. But on the other hand, this year the fruit has kept well. There was fruit barreled last season that in ordinary years would have been shipped in bulk."

John B. Frey, receiver of the Rogerson Cold Storage Company, LeRoy, N. Y., has been given a verdict for \$4,997.93 against the New York Central Railroad Company, which failed to transport a shipment of fruit to New York in time to catch a steamer for England.



## AMERICAN FRUITS

An international monthly Nursery Trade Journal, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, covering every branch of the industry.

A Business Journal for Business Men.

PUBLISHED BY THE

**American Fruits Publishing Company**

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RALPH T. OLCOTT

E. J. SEAGER

Chief International Publication of the Kind  
"American Fruits Sets the Pace."

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Single Copies, . . . . .	.15

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication, to ensure best location.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., April, 1906.

### FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS

**American Pomological Society**—President, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

**International Apple Shippers Association**—President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

**National League of Commission Merchants**—President, George F. Mead, Boston; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

**Northwest Fruit Growers Association**—President, E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore.; secretary, M. Hoffman, La Grande, Ore.

**Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association**—President, C. H. Williamson, Quincy, Ill.; secretary, James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

**American Cranberry Growers Association**—President, Rev. E. H. Durell, Woodbury, N. J.; secretary, A. J. Rider, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Fruit Growers Association of Ontario**—President, A. McNeill, Ottawa, Canada; secretary, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

**Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association**—President, Ralph S. Eaton, Kentville, N. S.; secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S.

**American Apple Growers Congress**—President, H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; secretary, T. C. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.

**Western Fruit Jobbers Association**—President, E. M. Ferguson, Duluth, Minn.; secretary, E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

**Missouri Valley Horticultural Association**—President, George W. Holsinger, Argentine, Kan.; secretary, H. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kan.

**Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island**—President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton; secretary, A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown.

**American Federation of Horticultural Societies**—President, William H. Barnes, Topeka, Kan.; secretary, Charles E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich.

**National Nut Growers' Association**—President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulton, Ga.

**National Horticultural Council**—Chairman, J. C. Vaughan, Chicago; secretary, H. C. Irish, St. Louis.

### NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS

**American Association of Nurserymen**—President, Emory Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

**American Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

**Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association**—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

**American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

**Eastern Association of Nurserymen**—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

**Western Nurserymen's Association**—President, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City.

**Southern Nurserymen's Association**—President, Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; vice-president, John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.; Sec., Chas. T. Smith, Concord, Ga.

**Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen**—President, J. A. Lopenan, Enid, Okla. Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garee, Noble, Okla. Terr.

**Texas Nurserymen's Association**—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

**Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen**—President, A. Eckert, Detroit, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tomeson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

**Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

**National Association of Retail Nurserymen**—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

**Canadian Association of Nurserymen**—President, E. D. Smith, Winona; secretary, C. C. R. Morden, Niagara Falls.

**West Virginia Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. A. Gold, Mason City; secretary, R. E. Harris, Harrisville.

### WASTE OF MONEY

An illustration of the waste of money in sending out catalogues that amounts to a large figure is shown in the case of W. T. Weir, of Gladstone, Ill., who says that he receives catalogues from nearly all the nursery trade, addressed to three places, although he has not changed residence. The same catalogues he receives, addressed to Gladstone, Ill., South Henderson, Ill., and Biggsville, Ill. The old postoffice was South Henderson; this was discontinued for an R. F. D. route from Gladstone and Biggsville. As the trade does not seem to keep up with the changes made by the postoffice authorities, Mr. Weir is still receiving catalogues addressed to an office that was abolished two years ago.

It is quite a task to keep up with the R. F. D. changes by the postoffice authorities. Every monthly issue of the official postal guide will show the nurserymen that to do so would entail a large amount of work.

Catalogues being in the third class under postal regulations, they are not returned to sender if not delivered and the nurserymen does not know that his advertising seed has fallen on barren ground. Business announcements in AMERICAN FRUITS, on the other hand, being in a higher class under postal rulings cannot go astray; for if a copy of this International Nursery Trade Journal is not delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, the publishers of the journal are notified and the matter is at once investigated.

This is one of the reasons that the mailing list of AMERICAN FRUITS is always up to date and reliable. Another reason is that experts are continually working upon it. Removals by death or otherwise are carefully noted.

### EXPANSION OF FRUIT INDUSTRY

It is well for nurserymen to note general conditions affecting the fruit industry as pertaining directly to the probable demand for nursery stock. This subject was discussed at the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society by Gabriel Heister, who said: "We are just now entering upon a period of great expansion in the fruit industry; from every section of this great country, North, South, East and West, come reports of extensive orchard plantation; and not from this country alone, the same is true of nearly all the British Colonies.

"Fruit growing has passed out of the amateur stage, it is now a commercial proposition of large proportions.

"Owing to the extensive home market afforded by our numerous mining and manufacturing towns, and excellent railroad facilities for reaching them, we in Pennsylvania have heretofore cared very little about the general market. Our fruit is practically unknown outside the borders of our state, although, according to the last census, we grew 24,000,000 bushels of apples, 500,000 bushels of peaches and 434,000 bushels of pears annually, besides plums, grapes and small fruits in great abundance. Our own people consume this immense crop, and in addition many train loads of fruit are shipped in from New Jersey, Delaware, New York and Michigan.

"But we, too, are beginning to plant largely. The greatest activity is shown in this South Mountain district. I expect in the near future to see these hills covered with flourishing fruit trees, forming one large

apple and peach orchard extending from the Susquehanna at Harrisburg to the Maryland line; so that notwithstanding our excellent home market, in a very short time large quantities of our fruits will be placed upon the general market.

"I would say it is of the utmost importance that we keep in close touch with the experiment stations, not only our own, but those of other states, that may be experimenting along horticultural lines. The benefit they have already rendered us by giving us more accurate knowledge of our business in all its details, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and we shall need their aid all the more as the years go on."

### FOR PRACTICAL NURSERYMEN

In this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS we close the series of articles which have been appearing in this International Journal regarding the transportation laws of the United States and Canada as they affect shippers of nursery stock.

The chief aim of the proprietors of this journal is to produce a practical trade journal. Long experience in this line of work has enabled us to present what the representatives of the business want, that is to say the news of the trade. AMERICAN FRUITS from the outset has set the pace in this direction and it is today pointing the way for the less experienced to follow. That its methods are appreciated is shown by the unanimous indorsement to its columns by the nurserymen generally and by the avidity with which its arrangement is copied by others. All this is highly complimentary to the Pomological Magazine of America.

In a recent address, F. F. Cutler, of Boston, said, "Trade papers have made great progress in recent years and the man who does not read them and lend his support to them, robs himself and stunts the trade with which he is connected. Nobody will dispute in this twentieth century the force of the phrase, 'the power of the press' as applied to those papers published for the people as a whole. Then why should it not have even more power if concentrated on those of a special class or trade? The popular press may be likened to the family physician, the general practitioner, but the high-class trade journal is the skilled specialist. Each has its place. Make use of each at the proper time and the best results will be attained."

### MAKING GOOD ORCHARDS

Every indorsement of a nursery on the part of an orchardist effects the entire nursery trade. It offsets the criticism which has been too often deserved with regard to cause of failure of an orchardist's hopes—a criticism which is being heard less often, we are glad to say.

It is with pleasure that we reproduce on the outside front cover of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS views in the orchards of C. W. Ward's Cottage Gardens, at Queens, Long Island, N. Y. These trees were procured by Mr. Ward from the nurseries of W. M. Peters' Sons, Snow Hill, Md. Mr. Ward is justly proud of this orchard. Starting with honestly grown, healthy trees, he has cultivated, top dressed and sprayed until he has practically a model orchard.

The orchard was photographed for these views in September, 1899; it was planted with June budded trees in April, 1897.



## OPPOSED TO REDUCTION

A proposition to cut down the appropriation by the legislature of the State of New York for inspection of nursery stock, for San Jose Scale, from \$25,000 to \$10,000, was vigorously opposed by members of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association. At their request the item was restored to the supply bill and it is expected that it will stand as before. Referring to the matter, Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., said to a representative of AMERICAN FRUITS: "Nursery inspection is provided for by state law in New York. If the appropriation is cut down there will be delay or neglect of the inspection and yet it is presumed that an attempt would be made to enforce the law requiring inspection. It will be seen that the result would be decidedly disadvantageous to the nurseryman, for it is necessary that his stock shall be ready to move at the proper time."

## NURSERYMEN DEMAND HEARING

A recent ruling by the Trunk Line Classification Committee, New York City, has placed seedlings in the class with plants, making them under the first-class rate. Formerly seedlings were classed as trees. In 1904 the latter classification was secured; an attempt was then made to place seedlings in the first-class rate. Sheldon & Company, New York, opposed such action and were successful.

Since January 1st, the Classification Committee has been listing seedlings with plants. James McHutchinson, of New York, and others, have succeeded in arranging a hearing on the subject on April 3d. President E. Albertson, of the American Association of Nurserymen, Irving Rouse and other members of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association have been notified. Mr. Rouse and perhaps others interested will go to New York City to attend the hearing.

It is contended by leading nurserymen that dormant plants are young trees, as much trees as they will be when a year older. They do not take up as much space as older trees and there seems to be no reason why the railroads should demand a first-class rate for them.

Among the exclusive announcements in AMERICAN FRUITS last month was that regarding the bill before Congress relating to patents for original productions, against which prominent members of the American Association of Nurserymen raised opposition. It is believed that the measure will not become a law. The text of the measure was given in the last issue of AMERICAN FRUITS.

Four hundred thousand dollars was refused by the Common Council of Chicago last month when this offer was made for a ten-year monopoly of all the fruit stand privileges of the city. The offer was made by John Refakes, 141 South Water street. The aldermen regarded the proposition as in the nature of a trust. The offer shows an appreciation of the public demand for fruit.

The Texas Fruit and Orchard Company has made a big change on the 800 acres of land bought recently near Palestine. General Manager R. H. Bushway has had a large force preparing the ground for 40,000 peach trees. In the fall 40,000 additional trees will be put in, making this the largest commercial orchard in Anderson county, Texas.

## FRUIT OUTLOOK FOR 1906

## Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Regarding the outlook for a crop of fruit this season the indications at this time favor an excellent peach crop wherever the trees were cut back last spring and assisted by good culture to recover from the damage sustained last winter. A great many peach trees were weakened by the severe winter of 1904-5. All small fruits are in excellent condition and promise well.

Apple orchards had a rest during 1905 and where culture was fair and particularly where the orchards were sprayed with bordeaux to destroy fungus diseases, the outlook is very encouraging.

Orchards properly cared for went into winter in good form. They have developed an abundant supply of vigorous fruit buds and should yield satisfactory returns to the careful orchardist.

On the other hand orchards that were neglected and filled with fungus diseases could not be expected to store as much starch in the wood and buds and develop fruit buds of the same vigor as though they had been properly cared for.

E. F. STEPHENS.

Crete, Neb., March 1, 1906.

## INTERESTED IN PRICE LISTS

The New York State Fruit Company of Fairport, N. Y., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are D. V. Harrison, Montclair, N. J.; Robert Douglas, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Hildick, East Orange, N. J.

The Yellow Swan Orchard Co. has purchased 300 acres of land at Tyler, Tex., 100 acres of which will be set to peach trees this spring. The balance of the land will be set to peaches next spring.

It is announced at Chelan Falls, Wash., that a 2,000 acre peach orchard is to be set out by L. McLean, of Spokane. The ground has been purchased and the work of clearing it will begin this spring and the first trees will be set this fall.

Jackson-Ketcham Co., Middleport, N. Y.: to grow and deal in fruits and vegetables; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Willis J. Jackson, Rochester, N. Y.; Herbert C. Ketcham, Albion, N. Y.; Richard R. Sebring, No. 103 Park Place, New York.

The Pine Mountain Fruit Company, near Warm Springs, Ga., of which Captain J. J. Stranahan, formerly of Ohio, superintendent of the fish hatchery at Bullochville, is manager, has 30,000 Elberta trees on the site of Pine Mountain, and will ship from 10,000 to 20,000 crates of peaches this season.

## APPLE LIST FOR THE EAST

Worcester county, Mass., fruit growers recommend the following list of apples for Massachusetts orchards:

For general or market culture: Early, Astrachan, Oldenburg, Sweet Bough and Williams; autumn, Fameuse, Golden Sweet, Gravenstein, Wealthy Hubbardston, Macintosh and Foundling; winter, American Beauty, Baldwin, King, Leicester Sweet, Northern Spy, Fallawater, Palmer, Roxbury Russett, Southern Beauty and Pound Sweet. For amateur culture, Belle Flower, Maiden's Blush, Mclellan, Porter, Somerset, Worcester Spy, yellow transparent, Washington, Strawberry, Sheppard's Sweet and Pecks.

The committee recommended for the best six apples for anybody who might want to set out trees and get fruit in succession, Astrachan, Williams, Gravenstein, Macintosh, Palmer and Baldwin.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

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Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; Stanley H. Watson, Houston, Tex.

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## CULTURAL TOPICS

### THOROUGHbred OR PEDIGREE STOCK

Argument by an Expert of Many Years' Experience—Fallacy of an Inviting Bait—Some Oft-Repeated Statements Disproved—Graphic Illustration of a Case in Point—Baldwins are Baldwins—Environment Changes the Product—Experience at New Canaan Nurseries.

EDWIN HOYT, CONNECTICUT

So much is being said and written about thoroughbred or pedigree nursery stock, I deemed it advisable to show you the fallacy of the term thoroughbred as applied to nursery trees.

The term thoroughbred as applied to cattle, horses or other animals is well understood by all intelligent farmers, and were it not for the fact that such stock is more expensive to buy than the common bred animals, all who wished to buy stock would buy only the thoroughbreds.

When care has been taken to breed up an animal so that it will be able to produce its kind almost to perfection, when mated with one equally well bred, it means a price for such stock which is beyond the reach of the purse of the average farmer.

The term thoroughbred carries with it the idea of thought, that all which is bad or undesirable has been removed—it is par excellence.

#### APPLIED TO NURSERY STOCK

Hence the term thoroughbred when applied to nursery stock, carries with it the idea of its superiority over some other nursery stock, and thereby some are deceived. Is it not strange that this is so, for too many of us are quite apt to accept these plausible statements as facts.

"Thoroughbred trees, pedigree trees," oh, how nicely it sounds! What an inviting and tempting bait it is. Now let us look briefly into this matter of thoroughbred trees. We will take an apple tree for our study and see if the term thoroughbred, as we understand it, can be reached in its propagation. To plant the seeds from a Baldwin apple to raise improved Baldwins would, you know, be impossible. It never has been done and never will be done. If the Baldwin cannot be reproduced from the seeds of the Baldwin, can we have thoroughbred apple trees from their seed? We cannot, of course. The Baldwin of seventy-five years ago is the Baldwin of to-day, and the Baldwin of to-day is the same as seventy-five years ago, and equally as good.

#### EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

I am aware there is a difference in the appearance of Baldwin apples as may be seen at any exhibition where a number of samples are shown, yet they are Baldwins just the same; but are grown under different conditions, hence the difference in looks. There are some who think the Baldwin has deteriorated and the fruit is not what it was when first introduced. I do not believe this at all. I do think, however, that the trees have in some cases been weakened by propagating them from scions taken from stunted and unhealthy bearing trees, or from starvation.

A tree grown from scions taken from a young, thrifty tree and grafted on a young, healthy seedling, planted in good soil, well cultivated and fed, will bear fruit as near

perfection as it can be grown; but starvation and neglect grown in fruit as well as in animal will not give perfection.

#### QUESTION OF SCIONS

The statement made by these growers of so-called thoroughbred trees, that the scions are taken from trees known to be annual and heavy bearers of very fine fruit, thereby making trees thoroughbred, and more sure to bear every year and much finer fruit, is not in my opinion a fact.

It is said simply to catch buyers, and yet as unreasonable as the statement is, there are many who believe it to be so. Is there any reason for believing that scions taken from overloaded, and maybe an old tree, or any bearing tree, will make a healthier, stronger, longer-lived tree, and one more likely to bear every year finer fruit and trees more productive than from scions of the same variety, taken from thrifty, healthy young nursery trees. I do not believe there is one reason that will stand the test, in favor of such propagating.

When the New Canaan Nursery was first started in 1849, scions were procured from a nursery in Syracuse, to start our Baldwin trees, and all the Baldwin trees grown in our nursery since that time have been taken, year by year, from our young nursery trees. Nine years ago this coming spring we sold C. B. Westport Baldwin trees which were grown from scions taken from our nursery trees over forty-five years. Here is a sample of Mr. Meeker's apples. (shows sample).

The trees these apples grew upon produced last season four or more barrels of picked apples each, the ninth season. This fruit looks as though it was thoroughly fed, if the trees were not, so-called, thoroughbred.

Could any Baldwins be finer? Would anyone expect or wish a tree in the ninth season after planting to bear more than four barrels of such fruit.

#### STANDARD FOR FIFTY YEARS

Now it is not that the Baldwin trees that Mr. Meeker had nine years ago were any better Baldwin trees than the thousands and hundreds of thousands such trees we have grown and sold in the past fifty years. It is simply the conditions under which this sample fruit was grown. Any one of the thousands of trees we have grown would do the same under like conditions. I know there are some who will differ from me in this last statement. Ex-Governor Lounsbury of Ridgefield, bought from our nursery ten Northern Spy apple trees, and when they came into bearing, there was one tree I have heard him say, which bore a different apple from the other nine, that it was a larger and different flavored apple.

Now, I never saw Mr. Lounsbury's trees, or the fruit which grew upon them,

but I will venture to say, that if the ten trees were all true Northern Spys, if any one of the other nine had stood in the place of the one he so highly prized, it would have born equally as good fruit.

#### CONDITIONS VARY MATERIALLY

There was something in the soil in which that particular tree grew, which differed from the soil where the others grew, and which this tree found, but Mr. Lounsbury did not know of it. It does not follow, because some of the trees of the same variety growing in an orchard, produce larger, finer and better flavored fruit than some other trees in the same orchard, that the trees are different, or that the variety is different. The difference is caused by the conditions under which the fruit is grown, and these conditions may vary materially in an orchard of only one acre or less of ground.

If we could turn the X-rays on and look into the ground we might find the reasons, why some trees of the same variety will do better in the same orchard than others.

I have often heard the question asked, "What effect has the stock upon the scion, and is not the fruit changed somewhat by the stock the scion is grafted upon." I would say in nursery-grown trees, no. In top grafting large trees sometimes with some varieties, there might be a slight variation, while if grafted with some other variety but little if any difference would be noticed. There can be no material difference in the fruit of nursery-grown trees of the same variety, grown and fruited under the same conditions.

#### THE NEW CANAAN WAY

In growing trees we start them with one or two-year-old seedlings like these, (shows sample) and graft them as I will show you (grafts a tree.)

The graft as you see is three or four inches in length, and the root about the same length. When this root-graft is planted, it is planted so as to leave only the last bud out of the ground. In a week or two the graft begins to bud out and new feeding roots put out from the root.

Both scion and roots begin to grow and live upon the stored-up sap or plant food in the scion and root, which is liberated by heat and moisture, until able to draw its food from the soil and air.

That the stock of a properly-grown nursery tree changes the character of the variety grafted upon it, there is not the slightest reason for believing. The best trees to plant are those grown in a nursery on a dry soil, making bright yellow roots, a firm hard wood, that will stand the winter's frost, and that will not shrivel up from a day or two of exposure.

Trees taken from a pasture, re-set and top-grafted is a slow and expensive way to get an orchard of the best fruit.

Do not buy any trees and set them in poor or wet ground, and neglect to feed and cultivate them, for they will not produce thoroughbred apples; neither be led into buying trees from plausible statements made by nurserymen, for with the great competition there is in this line of trade it does not tend to make saints of them all, any more than it does in some other lines of business.



## IN NURSERY ROWS

### EXPERIMENTS IN DIPPING NURSERY STOCK

Result of Preliminary Tests at the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station—  
Attempt to Find Substitute for Fumigation—Lime, Sulphur and Salt  
Solution for One Plot—Formaline for Another—Unfavorable  
Conditions at Planting.

Interesting experiments by Prof. F. W. Faurot, assistant pathologist at the Missouri Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., in an attempt to provide a substitute for fumigation, are thus described by Mr. Faurot:

"The usual safe-guard against the introduction and spread of dangerous fruit and orchard troubles is fumigation of nursery stock. Fumigation, if properly conducted, is a highly efficient process, but in the hands of the unskilled it is likely to be inefficient and sometimes works disaster to the purchaser and embarrassment to the seller. Since protection is necessary and must be had in some manner, if fumigation is unsatisfactory and it is unsatisfactory in many instances, the remedy to the situation lies in the application of a more adequate treatment.

"To borrow from a well-known saying, 'out of this complication of needs should come a utility' for disinfecting nursery stock that is better than fumigation, and that is less destructive to the stock. As a partial solution of these conditions why could not this utility arise in the bringing into practice of some method of dipping, especially for woody plants?

"Dipping as a rule has not been extensively practiced either by nurserymen or by fruit growers, and as a suitable mixture for this purpose the ordinary lime-sulphur-salt solution that is used in spraying for scale is suggested. And in the way of further suggestion regarding its use the following are a few results of some preliminary experiments in dipping nursery stock in this solution. These tests are made simply in the way of feelers and solely for the purpose of finding out whether or not the solution would kill the plants when it came in contact with their roots.

"The spring of 1904 two plots of seventy-five trees each were set out. The trees of one plot were dipped in lime-sulphur-salt; those of the other in formaline solution made up one pint of formaline to thirty gallons of water. Of the seventy-five trees treated with lime-sulphur-salt, twenty-five were dipped in the full strength solution (fifteen pounds each of lime, sulphur and salt made up to a barrel of water), twenty-five were dipped in one-half strength and twenty-five in one-fourth strength. The mixture was hot but not scalding.

"Of the seventy-five trees dipped in formaline, twenty-five were left in the solution for one-half hour, twenty-five were left in one hour and the other twenty-five for one and one-half hours. The conditions under which the trees were set out were very unfavorable as it was in May and the leaves were already coming out. And further, the ground where the trees were set is low and

at the particular time of setting it was so thoroughly soaked with water from previous rains that it was barely possible to put the trees out at all, they were simply muddled in.

"The plot of trees treated with lime-sulphur-salt occupied the lowest portion of the ground, the checks or the untreated trees occupied the highest portion and the formaline plot was intermediate, so that the lime-sulphur-salt plot was if anything in the most unfavorable position of all.

"The number of trees that lived in the lime-sulphur-salt plot is as follows: Twenty-two of those dipped in the full strength solution, twenty-two of those dipped in the one-half strength and twenty-four of those dipped in one-fourth strength.

"In the formaline plot, the number of trees that lived was twenty-four of those that were left in the solution for one-half hour, twenty-five of those that were left in for one hour and twenty-three of those that were left in for one and one-half hours.



NEW HAVEN, MO. NURSERIES  
Packing Sheds and Frost-Proof Cool Storage Buildings: 100,000 Cubic Feet Cool Storage, Frost Proof

"In the check plot, which was composed of three rows of twenty-five trees each, the number of trees that lived was twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-five respectively, for the three rows."

#### PACKERS AND THE FUTURE.

"The men who pay 'extortionate rates' to the private car lines—that is, the actual growers and shippers of fruits—never have voiced a serious complaint against the car lines and do not now favor the anti-car-line agitation. This does not mean that there are not some individual or association complaints."

So declares J. Ogden Armour in a copyrighted article in the Saturday Evening Post for March 24, which is entitled "The Packers and the Future," and in which he further asserts that attacks on the private car line industry are made by "malicious or mistaken agitators." Mr. Armour is confident that grave results would follow the enactment into the law of the pending hostile legislation.

#### NEBRASKA NURSERIES

Have Been Important Feature of State's Industries for Thirty-Five Years—Early Demand for Forest Tree Seedlings has Heavy—Growth of Business of Supplying Fruit and Ornamental Stock for Home Use—Shipments Out of the State.

In a review of the nursery business of Nebraska the Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha, says: "While the propagation of fruit and forest trees was begun soon after the first orchards were planted, and carried on in a small way during the '60s, it was not until the early '70s that nursery work assumed any great importance. The activity in orchard planting during the '70s and '80s' was naturally reflected in the nursery business. It was during this period also that the timber claim law was in force.

"This created an enormous demand for forest tree seedlings and helped materially to build up a nursery business in the state. With the repeal of this law and the great advance in value of farm land, comparatively little planting is being attempted at present, so that the production of forest tree seedlings no longer holds the place in nursery work that it once had.

"The decline in commercial fruit planting has been more than offset by the increase in the planting of fruits and ornamentals for home use, so that the volume of the local nursery business is greater now, than ever before. The most noticeable recent increase in nursery work, however, is the growing of trees for shipment outside of the state. This is a business that has grown up in the last ten years.

"At present, it is safe to say, over half of the nursery stock produced in Nebraska is shipped out of the state. If the comparison had to do with apple trees and apple seedlings alone, the percentage of stock shipped out of the state would be even higher. In the production of apple seedlings Nebraska ranks second. There is no doubt that our soil and climate are as well adapted to the production of all kinds of fruit trees and hardy ornamental plants as any state in the union."

#### ITS CHARMS AT THE SURFACE.

In his defense of the Ben Davis apple, P. M. Kiely, of St. Louis, says:

"We have in California ideal lands for the Ben Davis, thousands of acres contiguous to the coast and seaports, and it cannot prove as unprofitable as I have found oranges the past five years. Yes; it may be that it comes nearer to being worthless than probably any other variety, yet sordid commercialism rules the world in all undertakings, and who will thank or reward you for sacrifices made towards elevating public taste or giving the people better quality? The Ben Davis has all its virtues and charms at the surface where they count, and parading or masquerading in such fine plumage induces and invites recognition, and you cannot well avoid capitulating."



# AMERICAN FRUIT ABROAD

## CANADIAN APPLES IN ENGLAND

**Leading London Importer Gives "American Fruits" His Views on Results of Waning Season—Liverpool Consignments Arrive in Better Condition—Use of Corrugated Pulp Heads in Barrels Commended—Practice Extending—Recent Experience on English Apple Market.**

[SPECIAL COVENT GARDEN CORRESPONDENT.]

AMERICAN FRUITS Bureau, Hatton House, Great Queen Street, London, England.

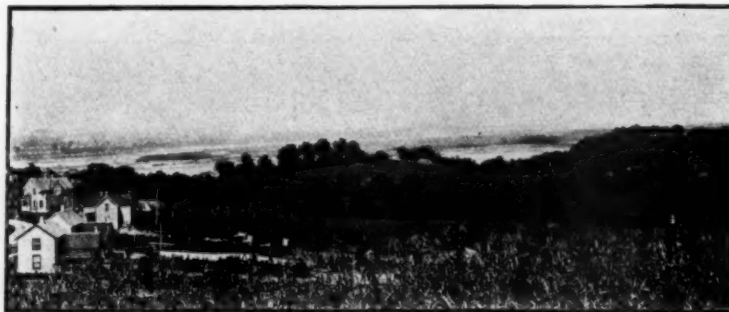
Shipment of fruit from the Cape has lately been receiving attention. This is a branch which is likely to undergo developments in the future. An exhibition is to be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall this month with a view of demonstrating the progress already made in this direction in South Africa. The consignments have included plums, peaches, nectarines and pears. The latter have, of course, competed with the Californian pears. Some Benveniste Easters are still on the market, and these maintain their prices, averaging from 12s to 13s 6d a crate.

The Nova Scotian apple season is now near its close, and in a few weeks the shipments from the Antipodes will be in possession of the market. These will be later this season, owing to the unfavorable weather which has been experienced in Australia. There are now only small stocks of apples available, with a hardening tendency in the prices on the London and provincial markets. The shipments for the season have not been so heavy as in former years. For the week ending March 3d the total apple importations were 40,318 cwts. There was another shipment of Nova Scotians due this week, for which there have been numerous inquiries. There is every indication that the good prices lately prevailing will be maintained provided the fruit is of a satisfactory character. Some Fallwaters of an excellent condition have lately made from 23s to 24s a barrel. Nonpareils have been making from 18s to 21s a barrel. Best Russets are worth from 20s to 25s and Northern Spys average from 22s to 24s 6d per barrel. The falling off in supplies has been advantageous to the Californian Newtowns. These have lately shown an advance of from 1s to 1s 6d a case. The best grades realize 12s a case. There has been a small supply of Oregon Newtown Pippins available, and these have been sold at substantial prices.

As the Canadian season is on the wane, I obtained from a leading London importer this week his views on the results obtained. 'As regards the Ontario apples,' he said, 'the earlier varieties were in many cases badly packed. Where they were tightly packed they realized very fair prices. The later varieties, such as Baldwins, Spys, Greenings and Ben Davis, have on the whole obtained high prices. Of course, as usual, the great bulk of the Ontario apples have been sent to Liverpool, and London appears to be handicapped by the apples not being delivered in such a good condition here as they get them in Liverpool. In some varieties the prices in London have been equal, if not higher, than those in Liverpool, but in the other sorts, especially for the late apples like the Golden Russet, Liverpool has ruled higher than London. This is to be attributed, I think, to the fact that the Liverpool consignments have arrived in a better condition than those coming direct to London. There has been a noticeable improvement in the quality and condition of the Kings arriving from Ontario this season. It has rather decidedly been on the increase to ship No. 3 variety (single X.) In a season

like the one we have just finished, when there has been a great shortage of home-grown fruit it may possibly pay the shippers to send the No. 3 variety, but a question as to whether in a moderately cheap season it will pay them to send common grade apples such as these. This is a matter the shippers must watch.

'As regards the packing, there has been a greater use this season of the corrugated pulp heads in the barrels. This is the finest thing which could possibly be used to prevent the bruising of the fruit, especially for the soft varieties. Taking the Nova Scotia apples altogether, these have been rather disappointing, not so much as regards price, as quality. This, of course, has more particularly affected the trade here, for London is by far the largest receiver of Nova Scotian fruit. The Gravensteins started off very badly, and I should say they were the worst quality of this variety seen in London. It appears al-



MISSOURI RIVER VIEW  
From Packing Grounds of New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo'

most as if this variety were deteriorating. The Ribstons were mostly fair, but a great number of them showed signs of spot. The Kings, as a rule, were very good indeed. I am glad to notice that sun scald is not so prevalent, for there was very little of it to be seen this year. Greenings have been very unsatisfactory many of them having been held too late. Manns have not been satisfactory and we consider this a dangerous apple. It sometimes turns black, and when in this condition it is almost unsalable. We consider the Stark a far more preferable apple.

There is now a movement in progress for cultivating some of the sorts which are successfully grown in England.

There have been a few good samples of Wellington's arriving, but many of these were kept too late. This apple should be sent in not later than Christmas. The Baldwins have been of a medium quality, whilst Ben Davis have been very inferior indeed. The Ontario Ben Davis is far ahead of those from Nova Scotia. There have been quite a number of shippers sending No. 3 apples. At the present time the market is very fair and a cargo of Nova Scotians due is eagerly awaited. There has been a large quantity of California Newtowns and these have interfered with the sale of Golden Russets."

W. H. A.

A Fort Collins, Col., despatch says: Rev L. C. Woodford has sold his 16-acre fruit tract, abutting the city limits on the west, to Jesse Harris for \$16,000, or at the rate of \$1,000 per acre.

## REPORT ON SEEDLESS APPLE

In order to obtain an unbiased opinion regarding the Spencer seedless apple the Orange Judd Company sent an expert, W. Frank Crowley, to Grand Junction, Colo., where the original trees are growing, to investigate and report. Mr. Crowley finds the apple practically all that is claimed for it. He says that among the stockholders in the seedless apple company is W. G. Carpenter, of Grand Junction, who was formerly in the nursery business at Fairbury, Neb. Mr. Crowley says: "While some of the claims made for the Spencer seedless apple have been overdrawn, they have not been exaggerated more than is usually customary with new fruits and novelties. I know that many new varieties, with less merit than the Spencer seedless apple, have been put through the ordinary channels of nursery trade with more extravagant claims. People, as a whole, are used to these things and usually take all tree agent's claims with a grain of salt."

Referring to Mr. Crowley's report, Professor W. G. Johnson, of the American Agriculturist, well known to members of the American Association of Nurserymen, says:

"Some of the apples picked by Mr. Crowley from the original trees were sent to our New York office. The fruit was in perfect condition when it arrived. The apples were wrapped in newspaper, placed in a box and set outdoors by us, where they remained with some western New York Baldwins from the orchards of Luther Collamer, of Monroe County, until the first week in February. The box was then opened and two of the fruits, a Spencer seedless and a Baldwin were sectioned and photographed. If any difference in the appearance and keeping quality in this instance it was in favor of the Spencer seedless. All the seedless apples sent us, save one, were sanctioned. In one instance there was a partially developed seed. All the others were seedless and practically solid. The opinions of Mr. Crowley are fully confirmed by our examination of this fruit."

The summer meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, will be held at Moberly, June 12-14. Practical questions will be discussed.

M. J. Wragg has been awarded the contract to landscape the Fair Grounds, three hundred acres, at Des Moines, Ia. He has also secured a contract to lay out and plant the grounds of the Mount Pleasant Hospital. This is a state institution and comprises some sixty acres.

Dr. C. M. Harrison, Mexico City, Mexico, believes the company that has just been organized for the raising of bananas on a portion of his plantation on the Panuco river, in the state of Vera-Cruz, will be in a position in about a year, so far as supplying the California markets with bananas is concerned, to compete successfully with the fruit trust of the United States. The company was organized with a capital of \$75,000, gold. All the stock will be taken by about four men, including the doctor himself. Only 500 of the 1,600 acres of the plantation will be placed in the cultivation of bananas at present, but later it is expected that a much larger area will be used for this purpose.

# FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION

Following is a copy of the Circular of Information regarding Freight Classification and Minimum Car Load Weights, prepared by President Albertson and Chairman W. C. Reed of the Transportation Committee of the American Association of Nurserymen:

Freight Classifications and Minimum Car Load Weights.—Rules and conditions governing railroad shipments and their handling of nursery stock, etc., within the United States.

These classifications are shown separately for each district, with references to the classification reports, giving numbers of the reports, also pages and items where same are to be found and to which railroad agents should be referred should there be any trouble in securing correct rates or full benefits of same.

All classifications are subject to R. R. Co.'s Bills of Lading.

L. C. L. signifies less than car loads. C. L. car loads. The figures or letters in these columns signify rate class.

N. O. S. signifies Not otherwise specified.

NOTE.—On behalf of the railroad men, we wish to say that without exception they have received us cordially, have listened patiently to our talks, and from the modifications or changes that have been made in the classifications you see that when convinced that there were some burdensome classifications of our lines of freight, knowing our interests were mutual, they have made changes that to a large extent relieve or lighten those burdens, so that, with a few more slight changes which we hope for soon, we will most certainly have little or nothing to complain of in their classifications. Possibly the rates in some localities may be burdensome, but we feel sure in time they will be adjusted, as they are shown same.

Claims.—We wish to repeat what was said at our West Baden meeting, June, 1905: Treat the railroad men as you would like to be treated; remember how you feel and what you think when some customer sends in a big kick and claim possibly for twice what you know to be correct, or holds you up for some mistake or oversight. Instead of hunting for some excuse to file claims and figuring to see how big you can make them, see if you can not excuse the mistake or oversight, or, if you have suffered heavy loss, make your claim not to exceed actual loss at wholesale prices. Kind and fair treatment of railroads by you will be reciprocated by them.

Favor such legislative supervision as will eliminate all favors in the way of shippers' passes, rebates, etc. The questions of rates are being adjusted with development of business.

Classifications now in effect in the Official Territory, which includes Illinois and the States east to the Atlantic, north of the Ohio and Potomac river:

PAGE	ITEM	OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION No. 27. Effective January 1st, 1906.	L. C. L.	C. L.
84	2	Excelsior, in Bales.—Minimum weight for car loads, 20,000 lbs., subject to Rule 27, applying the scale.	2	5
175	9	Moss, Nursery.—Minimum weight, 24,000 lbs.	1	5
203	16	Saw Dust, Wood P. P.—Minimum weight, 24,000 lbs.	4	6
208	2	Shavings, N. O. S., Wood in Bales.—Minimum weight, 20,000 lbs., subject to Rule 27.	2	6
219	7	Stones, Peach, in Barrels, Bags or Crates.—Minimum weight, 20,000 lbs.	4	6
227	25	Trees, Christmas, P. P.—Minimum weight, 20,000 lbs., subject to Rule 27.	1 1/2	5
227	26	Trees, N. O. S., in bulk.—L. C. L., not taken.		
		N. O. S., in bundles, P. P.	1 1/2	
		N. O. S., in bales, P. P.	1	
		N. O. S., in boxes P. P.	R 25	
		N. O. S., roots boxed, tops tied, P. P.	1 1/2	
		N. O. S., in carloads.—Minimum weight, 16,000 lbs., subject to Rule 27, P. P.		5

NOTE.—This table was taken from pocket edition and does not agree as to page and number with larger edition.

Rule 25, which applies to trees in boxes, reads: Articles subject to this rule will be rated in L. C. L. or C. L. according as they are noted in the L. C. L. or C. L. column of the classification, at 15 per cent. below second class rates, but not lower than third class rates (see note) subject to all other rules and conditions of the classification.

NOTE. In computing the above percentages of reduction, fractions of one-half cent or less shall be dropped, and those of more than one-half cent shall be considered as one cent, except as otherwise provided in the table of rates.

Rule 27, governing minimum weights on carloads, reads: When articles made subject in the body of the classification to the provisions of this rule are loaded in or on cars 36 feet 6 inches or less in length, they shall be charged at the minimum carload weights specified therefor in the classification (actual weight to be charged for when in excess of the minimum weight). If such articles are loaded in or on cars exceeding 36 feet 6 inches in length, the minimum carload weights to be charged shall be in accordance with the following table (actual weights to be charged for when in excess of the minimum weights).

NOTE. The length of car referred to in this rule is based on the platform measurement of flat cars and inside measurement of all other cars.

See rule 16 B governing prepayment or guarantee of freight charges.

Cars 36 feet 6 inches and under	Minimum Weight	Minimum Weight
Cars over 36 ft. 6 in. and not over 38 ft. 6 in.	16,000	20,000
" 38 " 6 " "	40 " 6 "	20,000
" 40 " 6 " "	42 " 6 "	22,400
" 42 " 6 " "	44 " 6 "	24,800
" 44 " 6 " "	46 " 6 "	26,400
" 46 " 6 " "	48 " 6 "	27,200
" 48 " 6 " "	50 " 6 "	28,800
" 50 " 6 " "	40,000	30,000

Western Classification covers the territory west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and west and northwest from Chicago, with the exception of the territory controlled by the Southwestern Tariff Committee, which includes the states of Texas, part of Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Louisiana. West of the Rocky Mountains is controlled by the Trans Continental Freight Bureau, and part of the Missouri Valley by the Trans-Missouri Committee.

These committees use the Western Classifications with such exceptions as they may make. We found, however, that the Trans-Continental and Trans-Missouri committees had made no exceptions affecting the nursery business, and the exceptions by the Southwestern Tariff Committee were cancelled as shown in their

Supplement No. 23, Item 908. This leaves the Western Classification in force over all of territory mentioned above except shipments to and from points within the state of Texas, which are governed by the Texas R. R. Commission.

In the Southern Classification the minimum weight of 16,000 lbs. on trees in C. L. applies only to cars not exceeding 36 feet in length, or per their rule—24 c, page 7, paragraph 3—which reads:

When a minimum carload weight of 20,000 lbs. or less is specified, such minimum will apply when cars of 36 feet in length or less are used; but when cars exceeding 36 feet in length are used, the minimum carload weights shall be increased in accordance with the following table:

Cars not over 36 feet	16,000 pounds
Cars over 36 feet and not over 38 feet	17,000 "
" 38 " "	20,000 "
" 40 " "	22,400 "
" 42 " "	24,800 "
" 44 " "	26,400 "
" 46 " "	27,200 "
" 48 " "	28,800 "
" 50 feet	40,000 "

You will see from above table that 36-foot cars take a minimum of 16,000 pounds and 40-foot cars take a minimum of 20,000 pounds in all of the different classification territories—or go to and from all points in the U. S. without change in minimum—while other sizes over 36 feet will have different minimums in the different territories, yet in most cases a lower minimum than heretofore.

Do not overlook the fact that to secure the advantage of the best rates in or into the Western and Southern classification territories you must release your shipping bills to value of 5 cents per pound in the Western and 3 cents per pound in the Southern territories, though shipments are made from or to territories covered by other classifications.

PAGE	ITEM	WESTERN CLASSIFICATION No. 30. Effective October 1st, 1905.	L. C. L.	C. L.
83	22	Moss, N. O. S., pressed in bales, minimum weight 16,000 lbs.	2	5
85	15	Nursery Stock, P. P. or guaranteed, invoice value not exceeding \$5.00 per 100 lbs. and so receipted for. Minimum weight on all car load shipments N. O. S. as follows:		
		Length of Car. Weight.		
		36 ft. 6 in. or less.....		16,000 lbs.
		Over 36 ft. 6 in. and not over 45 ft. 6 in.....		20,000 lbs.
		Over 45 ft. 6 in.....		24,000 lbs.
27		Orange and Lemon Trees, P. P. or Gtd. at carrier's option (when invoice value exceeds \$5.00 per 100 lbs., shipments will be taken only under special contract) (exception to rule 4, which provides for 20 per cent. higher rate, not released).		
28		Boxed, when same can be loaded in box or stock cars.....	3	A
29		Boxed when too large to be loaded in box or stock cars.....	1	A
30		In Bales, completely wrapped, each weighing 100 lbs. or over.....	1	A
31		In Bales, each weighing less than 100 lbs.	D1	A
32		In Bundles, roots wrapped, each bundle weighing 100 lbs. or over.....	1 1/2	A
33		Plants, N. O. S., and Roots, P. P.—		
		In bales.....	D1	
35		In covered baskets.....	D1	
		In boxes or crates.....	D1	
37		Trees, Dormant cuttings, seedlings, scions and shrubbery, N. O. S.		
38		Boxed, when same can be loaded in box or stock cars.....	3	B
39		Boxed, when too large to load in box or stock cars.....	1	B
40		In Bales or in Bundles, with roots wrapped, actual weight consignments not less than 100 lbs. each.....	1	B
41		Trees, N. O. S., in bulk, C. L.	3	B
71		Shavings, N. O. S., pressed in bales.....	3	E
		Minimum weight 24,000 lbs.		E
15		Saw Dust, minimum weight 24,000 lbs. (Waste excelsior (from excelsior factories), for nursery use, takes saw dust rate, and should be billed).		
106	25	Peach Stones.—Minimum weight 24,000 lbs.	4	5
85	48	Cherry Stones, in barrels, boxes or bags For nuts, etc., see page 85, items 44 to 49, inclusive, and page 86, items 1 to 8, inclusive.	3	

PAGE	ITEM	SOUTHERN CLASSIFICATION No. 34. Covering that part of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of the Mississippi River. Taking Effect January 10, 1906, and Supplement No. 1, Taking Effect January 30, 1906.	CLASS
28		Excelsior—Baled, L. C. L.	5
		Excelsior—Baled, C. L., minimum weight 20,000 lbs.	D
61		Shavings—Wood, N. O. S., baled, L. C. L.	5
		Same, minimum weight 20,000 lbs., C. L.	D
61		Peach Stones—Packed, L. C. L.	6
50		Peach Stones—Packed, in bulk, C. L.	6
		Moss—N. O. S., baled, L. C. L.	5
		Same, C. L., minimum weight 20,000 lbs.	D
67		Trees and Shrubby, viz.:	
		Baled, prepaid or guaranteed, L. C. L.	1
		Same, value limited to 3 cts. per lb.	2
		Boxed, prepaid or guaranteed, L. C. L.	4
		Same, value limited to 3 cts. per lb.	4
		In bales, boxes or bulk, owner's risk of loss or damage by heating, freezing or improper packing, and to be loaded by owners, prepaid or guaranteed, straight or mixed C. L., minimum weight 16,000 lbs.	4
		Same value limited to 3 cents per lb.	6
		Evergreens for decorating purposes, prepaid or guaranteed, in bales, boxes, barrels or crates, L. C. L.	1
		Same, C. L. minimum weight 12,000 lbs.	3
		Plants—Strawberry, in baskets without overtop handles.	1
		Plants—N. O. S., in bales.	D1
		Plants—In covered baskets.	D1
		Plants—In boxes or crates.	1



## TRANSPORTATION MATTERS

### STATE TRANSPORTATION LAWS

Detailed Information of Value to All Who Ship Nursery Stock—Fourth of a Series of Articles Summarizing Requirements by States Regarding Inspection, Certification and Transportation—Addresses for Those Who Desire Further Information.

Utah—Shipments into the State must be accompanied by a certificate that the stock has been properly fumigated before shipment. (Chapter 104, Laws of 1903). Mr. C. A. Hickenlooper, Secretary State Board of Horticulture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vermont—No law. When State nurserymen ask for it, inspection will be done by the Horticultural Department of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. Prof. Wm. Stuart, Burlington, Vt.

Virginia—Nurseries are inspected at least once each year. Unlawful for any person to sell or deliver any nursery stock, unless he shall first procure from the Auditor of Public Accounts, Richmond, Va., a certificate of registration, which certificate shall contain such rules and regulations concerning the sale of nursery stock as the Board of Crop Pest Commissioners may prescribe. Registration fee is \$20 for principals, with duplicates for agents free. Duplicate certificates must be filed with the Board, and stock entering the State must be accompanied by an official tag, which may be obtained of the State Entomologist after the duplicate has been filed. (Laws of 1903). Mr. J. L. Philips, State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.

Washington—Persons to engage in the business of selling nursery stock as an agent, or importing nursery stock, must first obtain a license to do business in the State, and file a bond in the sum of \$1,000. The license fee for nurserymen and dealers is \$5, and for their agents or salesmen, who shall be furnished a copy, \$2.50. Notice of shipments into the State must be sent and shall contain the address of both consignor and consignee, with a copy of invoice of goods shipped. (Laws of 1905). Hon. A. Van Holderbeke, Commissioner of Horticulture, Tacoma, Wash.

West Virginia—Nurseries are inspected each year. Copy of certificate must be placed on each package of nursery stock shipped into the State. Any person growing stock for sale or having it in possession with intent to sell shall thoroughly fumigate it. (Chapter 49, Laws of 1903). The license law for selling nursery stock in West Virginia was amended in 1905, but a copy of the law is not at hand. J. H. Stewart, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.

Wisconsin—Nurseries are inspected each year. Shipments into the State must have attached the certificate of inspection of a duly appointed State or Government officer. Shipments from the State should be accompanied by the official tags of the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. (Chapter 180, Laws of 1899). Prof. E. P. Sandsten, Inspector, Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

Wyoming—The State Board of Horticulture is authorized to promulgate rules regulating horticultural inspection. Notice of shipment of nursery stock must be sent to the Secretary of the Board. A license

fee of \$25 is required to sell or import nursery stock, and a bond of \$500 is exacted as a pledge to obey the law and pay costs of fumigation. The license is good for two years. (Chapter 50, Laws of 1905). Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Canada—Within the Province of Ontario all nursery stock, except greenhouse plants, herbaceous perennials, herbaceous plants, conifers, bulbs and tubers, must be fumigated before shipment.

Shipments into Canada must be addressed so as to enter Canada at one of the named ports of entry, where the stock will be unpacked and fumigated by the authorities.

The fumigation seasons for the various stations are as follows: Vancouver, D. C., October 15th to May 1st; Winnipeg, Man., March 15th to May 15th, and October 7th to December 7th; Windsor, Ont., March 15th to May 15th, and September 26th to December 7th; Niagara Falls, Ont., March 15th to May 15th, and September 26th to December 7th; St. Johns, Que., March 15th to May 15th, and September 26th to Dec. 7th; St. John, N. B., March 15th to May 15th, and October 7th to December 7th. (Regulations, 1905). Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Canada.

### WILL NEED NURSERY STOCK

McGriff Fruit Company, North Ogden, Utah; \$12,000. President, Edwin G. McGriff; secretary James Storey.

Texas Fruit and Orchard Company at Palestine, with branch office in Dallas; capital stock \$75,000. R. H. Bushway, Algoa; E. P. Spears, Dallas; F. M. Newton, Greenville.

The Ohio Orchard Company, Columbus, has been incorporated with capital of \$15,000, by Vernon H. Davis, J. H. Bownocker, W. E. Henderson, J. V. Denney, E. E. Sommermeier.

The Strasburg Orchard and Produce Company has been organized at Strasburg, Va., with the following officers: C. M. Borum, president; R. S. Wright, vice president; R. S. Funk, secretary and treasurer. Application has been made for a charter.

Alleghany Orchard Company, incorporated, of Covington, Va. Incorporators: W. McD. Allister, president, Covington, Va.; M. W. Moomaw, vice-president, Ben, Va.; H. M. McAllister, secretary and treasurer, Covington, Va. Capital stock, \$10,000.

At Linden, Va., the Freeze Land, Fruit and Stock Company has been formed, with Frank B. Crawford, of near Baltimore, president, and C. Grattan Crawford, of Kernstown, Va. general manager. The Freeze farm of more than 600 acres, on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, has been purchased by the promoters from Colonel Dulaney.

The Michigan Cuba Fruit Co., with \$200,000 capital has been organized at Saginaw, Mich., with W. A. Collins, president; B. M. Van Franken, Grand Rapids, vice-president; C. A. Day, secretary; A. R. Ballamy, treasurer, and K. S. Hopper, Saginaw, to complete the Board of directors. The Company owns 1,000 acres in Cuba and will raise fruit. Van Franken, Day and Hopper are ex-secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. in their respective cities.

### CALIFORNIA AROUSED

Are Eastern Markets to be Rudely Snatched by Tall-Hatted, Cigarette-Smoking Peruvians, Asks the Sacramento Bee—Is the Panama Canal to be a Short Cut to New York for Peruvian Grapes?

The United States Consul at Callao reports that a commission house there wants to make arrangements for shipping fresh grapes to this country, by way of Panama, and offers to send free samples of Peruvian grapes to importers, with the object of working up sales in the United States.

Why, the idea! exclaims the Sacramento Bee.

Are the Eastern markets for California grapes to be rudely snatched from us by tall-hatted, cigarette-smoking Peruvians in this manner?

They seem to mean business. They propose to pack their grapes in cork-dust, as the Almeria grapes are packed that reach the port of New York from Spain by shiploads every year, in time for the Christmas trade.

Is the Panama Canal to be a short cut to the New York market for Peruvian grapes? And if the Peruvians are to butt into our choicest grape markets in this fashion, why not also the Chilenos? Can such things be?

The Peruvian wine product is officially estimated at about 7,000,000 gallons. Italian immigration, it seems, is largely responsible for all this grape growing, wine making and reaching out for markets.

Is anything to be done about it? Are these Peruvian vineyards a "menace" to our viticultural industry, calling for swift Congressional action, intervention by the Administration, a new treaty, or other steps to protect California? Shall our vineyardists head off the Peruvians by forming a Corkdust Trust, buying up all the cork trees in Spain? Or shall they put faith in the idea that about the time the Peruvians get ready to ship grapes and wine in large quantities to the United States, several different kinds of greedy bugs, root lice, mildew, hoppers, blight, diseases and what-nots will fall foul of their vineyards and make them wish they had stuck to cock-fights, revolution and tamales as a means of livelihood?

### NURSERYMENS' TRADEMARKS

Trademarks will be registered as follows unless opposition is entered within thirty days of the date of filing:

For peach trees. J. W. Rockey, Miamisburg, Ohio. The words "Rockey's Late Star" and a picture of a star with a peach in its center.

For hybrid seedling varieties of grapevines, cuttings, scions, grafts, roots and stocks of the varieties of grapes known as Delaware and Lindley grapes. Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. The word "Banner."

For grapevines, cuttings, scions, grafts, roots and stocks reproduced from the seedling of a variety of grapes known as Brilliant grape. Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. The word "Sunrise."



## COMMERCIAL ORCHARDING

### THE YORK IMPERIAL

**Ardent Advocate of a Worthy Apple States His Case—What Adams County, Pennsylvania, is Doing to Supply the Market With Choice Fruit—Where Orchardists Have Succeeded.**

CHESTER J. TYSON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams county, Pa., is bordered on the north and west by the South Mountains whose spurs and foot-hills break the adjoining country into numerous valleys with their well drained, fertile slopes and interlying table lands. This comparatively narrow belt of land, with a few exceptions, comprises the fruit area of Adams county, varying from about three to ten miles in width and extending from York county to the Maryland line.

A census of the best known orchards of the district, taken nearly two years ago shows over 40,000 apple trees and nearly 26,000 peach. This means today not less than 50,000 apple for the district and fully 30,000 peach. Of the apple fully 75 per cent are York Imperial. Other varieties are York Stripe, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Starke, Rome Beauty, a few Grimes Golden and many others. In the past year some growers have top-grafted and planted quite largely to Stayman Winesap, but so far as I know none have been fruited in this county.

Before passing, I want to say a word for the York Imperial. In a meeting of this kind we hear our old friend abused almost from start to finish. He is our first love, he is our money maker, and it hurts our feelings to hear him slandered and abused. Moreover, I want to say right here that the man who classes York Imperial with Ben Davis never has eaten a well-colored, fully ripened York from the hills of old Adams, nor has he tasted York Imperials cooked as out Adams county wives can cook them; baked whole, the cores removed, the cavity filled with sugar and a good

sized lump of butter on the top, fit for the table of a king; stewed Yorks, the quarters whole and firm, yet perfectly tender, and with a richness peculiar to the variety—better than canned peaches any day.

For the past ten or twelve years, buyers have been coming after our fruit and we now have a cash market for our apples right at home. Heretofore the peach crops have not been large, but if the trees that are now planted come into successful bearing, the peach buyer will be with us also. Our apples are becoming known in many markets and the past season buyers were sent here from Chicago especially for our York Imperials to fill a demand that has grown up in that city. In this connection the following figures for 1905 may be of interest: Apples shipped from Adams county in barrels, 25,997 barrels; in bulk, 11,228 barrels; total shipped, 37,225 barrels. Apples sold to evaporator, 10,670 barrels; to canning house, 2,400 barrels, together, 13,070 barrels, making a total sold in 1905 of 50,295 barrels, not counting the thousands of bushels made into cider. So much for the district and its products.

For the first few years we struggled along, each grower for himself; each one, except for occasional neighborly advice fighting his own battles. But finally, discouraged by the ravages of the San Jose scale and by the heavy tolls levied from our crops by codlin moth and many fungus troubles, fully realizing our individual weakness and the strength that united counsel and effort would bring to us, a

meeting of the growers was called and on December 18, 1903, was organized the Fruit Growers' Association of Adams County. This organization has for its object the encouragement of co-operation among fruit growers for the protection and advancement of their common interests.

### APPLES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

The South Dakota Horticultural Society has recommended an apple list for that state as follows: For first degree of hardiness, the Hibernian and Duchess are recommended for the northern district, with Patten Greening, Wealthy and Anisin in second place in the order named. In the central district the same varieties are recommended, with the addition, for trial, of Northwestern Greening, Malinda and Repka Malenka. In the southern district all the above varieties are recommended except Anisin and Repka Malenka, and in favored localities the south part of the district the Ben Davis is added.

The Fremont County, Col., Fruit Growers' Association, which handles about one-fifth of the fruit shipped from Canon City, according to the report of its secretary, G. H. Salie, reports for the past season a business amounting to \$122,178. They handled 79,872 packages, amounting to 3,454,194 pounds, or 144 cars. The strawberry business amounted to \$14,000; cherries, \$5,692 and apples over \$100,000.

## Vincennes Nurseries

225 Acres

W. C. Reed, Prop. Vincennes, Ind.

We are especially long on the following items and will quote special prices on same until surplus is reduced.

Apple 2 and 3 year, Ben Davis, Staymans Wine Sap, Wealthy, Gano, Wine Sap and Fameuse. Plum 1 and 2 year, Abundance, Burbank, Lombard, Wild Goose etc. Standard Pear, 1 year budded 5 to 7 ft., general assortment. Carolina Poplar, Tulip Poplar, Roses strong plants. Rhubarb and Asparagus; also general line of other stock to offer.

## Asparagus Roots and California Privet

I still have a few thousands of each which I will close out very low. Stock first-class. Will be pleased to contract for either Privet or Asparagus Roots for another year.

Let me hear from you

C. A. Bennett, ROBBINSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

## The Simplex Tree Baler

MANUFACTURED BY

L. F. Dintelmann, Belleville, Ill.

Shown at the West Baden Springs Convention. Testimonials from prominent nurserymen. Send for circular. Also Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, Roses, Peonies, Gladiolus Bulbs, Cowee's World's Fair Strains.

L. F. Dintelmann

Belleville, Ill. Box 271

## SURPLUS STOCK FOR SPRING at Tecumseh Nurseries

WE ARE LONG on Apple  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; Montmorency and Dyehouse Cherry,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; Kieffer Pear No. 1; Japan and Hybrid Plums, 1 and 2 yr.; 200 European Plums 2 yr. No. 1; 100,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Catalpa, 6 to 8, and 8 to 9 ft. fine; Hydrangeas, 2 to 3 ft. and Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis.

We offer a general line of stock to the trade. Correspondence solicited. Address,

TECUMSEH NURSERIES, Cedarville, O.



BUDDING KNIFE No. 94

Blades are thin and tempered very hard. Handle is one inch longer than the cut. Sample by mail, 25 cents. 12 by mail \$2.25. BUDDING KNIFE with folding blade, No. 93. By mail 35 cents; 6 for \$1.75.

GRAFTING KNIFE, 25 cents. Heavy Pocket Pruner, 85 cents. Nursery Pruner, riveted in handle, 50 cents, postpaid.

SEND FOR 12-PAGE SPECIAL NURSERY CATALOGUE.

**Maher & Grosh Co., 92 A Street, Toledo, Ohio**

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LAWRENCE NURSERY CO.,  
FORT MADISON, IOWA

C. W. Carman, Manager, writes: Box Straps are all right in every respect.

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Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Manufacturers of Planished Sheet Steel



## NURSERYMEN'S KNIVES

Hand Forged. Razor Steel. Warranted.

Since 1877 we have been selling the nursery trade, and have over 3,000 nurseries in our list of customers. It is a trade we take great pains to please. We issue an 80-page catalogue of Knives, Shears, Razors and Strops, and send free to all who ask for one.

## EXPERIMENTAL WORK

### THE WIZARD OF IOWA

**Persistent Work of Charles G. Patten in Studying Crosses of Fruit Varieties—How Iowa Is Progressing in Work for Valuable Additions to the Apple List—Same Difficulties that Beset New York Horticulturists.**

ELMER M. REEVES, IOWA

At the present time we are looking hopefully for the advent of not only one apple that shall be a valuable addition to our list, but for a list that shall include varieties of high quality for all seasons and all the various locations where apple growing has been so hazardous in the past. A few years ago we knew not where to look for such a list, and all parts of the earth were searched in hope of finding ready-made, the varieties we desired. We forgot for the time that other sections had produced their own varieties from seed and that even New York had her difficulties until her fruit growers by a liberal planting of seeds originated their own list of apples suited to their conditions. However, with them as with other eastern sections, the climate was less severe than through the west, and a haphazard planting sufficed to bring the desired results and no foundation principles were studied out to guide those who came later or those of regions where the difficulties were greater.

Having failed to find a ready-made list, we have again turned to the production of seedlings and now begin to see the solution of the problem for us. All through the northwest each neighborhood has its seedling varieties, and every fruit exhibit brings out a number of more or less value. Many

of these are small, of poor quality, poor growers or tender in tree, or with some other fault that render them of little value. People are still planting seeds and looking for a prize to come forth.

Among fruit men the question is often asked: "What is your state doing in this work?" I can answer for Iowa that, like other states, each neighborhood has its seedling orchards and its favorites that are locally of great value, and many are gaining a wider reputation. It would be impossible to name all that are claimed to be valuable and worth planting, but among the best a few may be mentioned Red Warrior, Price's Choice, Rankin, Ivins' No. 1 and No. 15, Ivins' Pipin, Stuart's Winter, Chisman, Adamson, Greggs, Hinkley, Clemons, Okoboji, Iowa Greening, Merritt, Ranks, Winfrey, Ideal, Delicious, Old Dubuque, the Reigler collection, among which are about fifteen valuable ones, one of which is a choice sweet apple, the Thompson, seedlings long famous, and from Mr. Patten we have Patten Greening, Arthur, Eastman, Brilliant, Summer Pear, University and Iowa Beauty. These named varieties are becoming well known and all have decided merit.

Old Dubuque is from a tree found growing near Dubuque by the early settlers and is a choice, long keeper of medium size and should be well known. As to quality, Delicious, a Madison county seedling, is the best ever grown, and in tree appears to be able to stand all through the state. Patten's Greening, a seedling of Oldenburg, is too well known to need description here. It is now one of the standards for the home orchard and for market. It is a

choice cooking apple and sells at the highest price, and the tree is as reliable as any we have from central Iowa far to the north. On the college grounds at Ames are several thousand seedlings of various ages. Many of these are selected seedlings giving promise of value, while a large portion are of known parentage, the result of work done by students and other under the supervision of the college and the Iowa State Horticultural society and this line of work is being enlarged each year. Many people through the state are planting seeds from known crosses or selected specimens and are on the alert for a valuable find. However, it is to C. G. Patten of Charles City that we must give credit for long continued and persistent work in the planting of seeds, making numerous crosses and studying the principles upon which this work depends. Not content with simply planting and waiting for results, he has by long continued study developed rules to aid in the selection of the parents for future crosses. He has on his grounds a large number that come from such varieties as Fameuse, Oldenburg, Grimes' Golden, Johnathan, the Russetts, Ben Davis, etc., and among his later seedlings his own Greening figures largely as a parent. If we had promise of nothing outside of his grounds we should have no need of discouragement, but still he plans to continue and enlarge his work. In the field of producing new varieties he stands as the peer of the famous Burbank of California with this difference. Luther Burbank is working in a mild climate, where nearly every plant is hardy and will do well in some portion of the field he covers. The question of hardi-

**Apple! Apple! Apple!** 1 Year Old for Spring 1906 delivery, 200,000. 2 Year Old for Fall delivery 1906 and Spring 1907, 200,000. Best rooted stock. Grown on the famous plateau of the Cumberland. Heavy growers of Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Shade and Forest Trees. Tennessee Mountain Peach Seed and Forest Seedlings and Seed. Liberal contracts given to commission agents and dealers. Write us at once.

PEBBLE HILL FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES, WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

## WOOD LABELS

Of every description, both plain and printed for Nurserymen and Florists. Prices and samples cheerfully given.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company, South Canal St Dayton, Ohio

### 500,000 Trees for Spring Delivery

Do you Need Any? If you do, Get Our Prices Before Buying Elsewhere.

Fruit Book Free. Prompt Shipments Guaranteed. Write Quick.

John A. Canny Nursery and Orchard Co. Carrollton, Ill.

### Millions of Seedlings

Black Locust, Catalpa, Elm, Maple, Russian Mulberry.

For fall of 1906 and spring of 1907. It will pay you to contract early.

J. A. Gage Beatrice, Neb.

## Late Fall and Winter Specialties

APPLE SEEDLINGS—Nebraska and Kansas grown.  
APPLE GRAFTS—Piece and Whole Root.  
FRUIT TREE STOCKS—Imported—French Pear, Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobalan, Quince.  
FRUIT TREE STOCKS—American Grown—French, Japan and Kieffer Pear. Americana Plum Stocks.  
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—Complete stock.

Write for Winter Wholesale Trade List.

## THE SHENANDOAH NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1870

D. S. LAKE, Prop. SHENANDOAH, IOWA

ESTABLISHED 1870

## Parsons Wholesale Nurseries

Parsons, Kans.

### Offers for Fall 1906

A full line of Apple 2 year, Peach, Apricot and Japan Plum. Early Harvest B. B. Grown from Root Cuttings by the 100,000. Full line of Ornamentals, including Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Evergreens.

Send in Your Want List for Prices

E. P. Bernardin,

Parsons, Kans.



ness does not enter into his calculations until it is time to decide where a new creation is to find a field of usefulness. In his mild climate it is comparatively easy to produce new fruits, but a mild climate will not develop hardiness, which is the main requirement in this cold prairie region, while Mr. Patten, located in the central portion of a great prairie, has a severe and changeable climate to contend with. A new variety may possess all the good points required except the ability to stand a rigorous climate, and it is worthless to him.

How much greater patience has it required then for Mr. Patten to study and work away for these thirty-five years, with all the discouragements that nature has placed in his way.

#### FERDINAND BOULON

Ferdinand Boulon, florist and nurseryman, Sea Cliff, Long Island, died March 6, of pneumonia. He was born at Blois, France, in 1841, the son of a gardener. At the age of 12 he entered the nurseries of Andre Leroy at Angers, France. He studied landscape designing and attended the lectures of eminent professors in Paris and other of the French cities. He for a time had charge of the parks of the Rothschilds, the Duke de Choiseul, Chateau de Upen and other noted places in his native country.

After working for a short period at his profession in Africa and in Europe, including the establishment of Van Houtte in Belgium, he came to the United States in 1881, starting in business at Homestead, N. J., but was compelled to leave that location on account of malaria. He took charge of Dosoris, the estate of the late Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun. In

1884 Mr. Boulon purchased four acres of uncultivated land at Sea Cliff, L. I., and there founded the Sea Cliff Nurseries. Subsequently he increased his property to 14 acres, on which he had 15 greenhouses. During his lifetime Mr. Boulon planned and laid out many of the beautiful estates in that locality.

Mr. Boulon was an expert plantsman, says the Florists' Exchange, and at his establishment was to be seen probably the best example in America of what might be termed intensive cultivation. Every foot of ground was utilized. He was a most successful grower of trained and dwarf fruit trees, many handsome specimens of which are to be found on his place. He received many medals and diplomas for his work along this line both in France and America. As a violet grower Mr. Boulon had few equals, and to him probably more than to any other florist can be attributed the popularizing in the United States of the single varieties of this flower, especially Prince of Wales.

H. C. Boyd will start in the nursery and greenhouse business at Corona, Cal.

H. E. Merrill, Geneva, N. Y., has purchased the growing nursery stock of the late D. H. Patty.

The E. Smith & Sons Company, Geneva, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in nursery stock; capital, \$150,000. Directors, N. C. Smith, F. R. Smith and W. A. Smith, Geneva.

Edward H. Rust, proprietor of the Palm Nursery, South Pasadena, has bought a large tract of land near Tulare, in the San Joaquin valley, where he will establish a large branch of his present nursery business.

The Albany Nurseries, heretofore operated by A. Brownell, at Albany, Oregon, have been incorporated; capital, \$25,000. The incorporators are: Albert Brownell, B. F. Pierce and J. R. Houseweart.

#### NEW HAVEN NURSERIES

The New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo., J. Bageley & Sons Co., have more than two million fruit trees growing. Shipments are made throughout the winter months via Southern routes to the Pacific coast and Southern States. This firm grows the stock it sells, having 400 acres devoted exclusively to the nursery business.

Plans have been made for a federation of the fruit growers of the Michigan fruit belt.

Early last month the Santa Clara valley, California, was a billowy sea of white prune blossoms and the air was laden with perfume.

Ninety thousand three-year-old peach trees will come into bearing in Harrison county, Tex., this season; beside many 2-year-olds and some older trees.

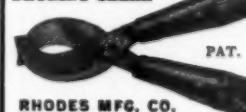
Raisin growers will now sell crops individually, the pooling scheme having failed. Packers can now regulate prices, as most growers must accept what they offer.

Large quantities of fruit trees have recently been imported from England into the George Knyasai districts of the Cape Colony, where a prosperous fruit growing industry is established.

The Texas Fruit and Orchard Co. last month planted 40,000 peach trees in Anderson county, Tex. R. H. Bushway, general manager, went last month to Jacksonville to meet prospectors from Bloomington, Ill.

The last of 2500 checks was mailed on March 20th to raisin growers, by the California Raisin Growers' Co., and now the big co-operative organization is a thing of the past. About 100 clerks received their discharges, offices are being closed, and, hereafter, only a cashier will represent the \$5,000,000 concern that promised so much a year ago for the raisin industry in California.

#### RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR



Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.

422 West Bridge St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

#### Geo. H. Whiting Nurseries

A general stock of Hardy Northwestern Varieties that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my *Free Descriptive Catalogue*. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in South Dakota. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

Geo. H. Whiting, Prop., Lock Box 1108, Yankton, S. Dak.

#### BLACKBERRY PLANTS

Our stock of Blackberry plants is extra well grown and graded. We can furnish both root cuttings and sucker plants in almost all varieties named: Crystal White, Early Harvest, Erie, Eldorado, Kiltatinny, Minnewaski, Early King, Rathbun, Mersereau, Ancient Briton, Ohmer, Stone's Hardy, Snyder, Taylor, Wilson's Early, Wilson Jr., Agawam, Wachusett, Iceberg, Premo Dewberry, Lucretia Dewberry, Austin's Dewberry.

**TRANSPLANTS—EXTRA HEAVY** Golden Queen, Loudon, Marlboro, Haymaker; also a complete line of Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish, 8,000 Rhubarb, large forcing size.

**CUTTINGS** Currant, Gooseberry, Privet, Poplar, Quince. Our large cellar is full ready for early orders.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

#### Write for Prices on

Apple, Pear, Grapes, Gooseberry, Snyder Blackberry and Asparagus Plants. Everything strictly true to name.

#### Rosedale Nursery

G. F. Espenlaub, Prop.

ROSEDALE, KANSAS

#### 60 Varieties Strawberry Plants

Don't Fail to Get my Prices

Send Postal Card to-day for 1906 Catalog of Plants and Fruits. The best and cheapest sent out.

H. W. HENRY - LA PORTE, IND.

#### HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS

Plant Houses from \$20 Green Houses from \$40 Conservatories from \$75

GREEN HOUSE MATERIAL AT LOWEST RATE

Chas. H. Manley, Premier Mfg. Works, St. Johns, Michigan

For Catalogue and Price List Write to Dep. AF 1



Plans, Estimates and Designs Submitted for Every Description of Horticultural Buildings

#### Pioneer Nurseries Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PEACH, PEAR, APPLE AND PLUM IN CAR-LOAD LOTS

We equalize freight rates with Eastern points.

#### Select High Grade Berry Plants

Headquarters for Phenomenal Berry Plants, New Mammoth Blackberry, Logan Berry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Himalayan Giant Blackberry, New Golden Blackberry, Primus Berry, Matchless Blackberry, Rogers Early Dewberry, Mayes Hybrid Dewberry, Japanese Tree Currant, Mexican Dollar, Laxton's Noble, Hood River, and Longworth Prolific, Strawberry Plants. Send for list.

S. L. Watkins, Grizzly Flats, Cal.

#### 4,000,000 Peach Trees

Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries

**June Buds a Specialty** No agents traveled, but sell direct at wholesale prices. Absolutely free from disease and true to name. Write for catalogue and prices before placing your order elsewhere. We guarantee our stock to be true to name. Largest Peach Nursery in the world. Address:

J. C. HALE, Winchester, Tenn.

ESTABLISHED 1878

INCORPORATED 1895

J. WRAGG & SONS CO.

(Central Nurseries) WAUKEE, IA.

Growers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers of General Nursery Stock

OUR MOTTO: "Aye, keep plantin' a tree, Jock. It will be growin' when ye're a sleepin'!"

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

#### One Year Cherry Trees

Let us send you our circular telling all about the best Cherry Trees on earth. You must see a sample to be convinced. Everyone who received any from us in 1904 pronounced our one year trees the best by far they had ever seen. We also have PEACH and a general line of NURSERY STOCK. Get our prices before you buy elsewhere.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.

When writing to Advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS.

## SHERMAN NURSERY PLANS

The Sherman Nursery Company will build extensive additions to its greenhouses, occupying 20,000 square feet. At the north-west of the new office a building 160 x 300 feet will be erected for packing and store room. The company is installing a fifty drop system of telephones, twenty of which are in operation, that will connect all parts of the nursery with the office. There will also be an electric bell system in all the buildings.

It is announced that J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., has sold his nursery business to P. L. Bower.

F. W. Taylor, formerly chief of agricultural exhibits at the World's Fair, last month went down from St. Louis to look over the lands surrounding Palestine, Texas, with a view of investing.

One hundred and forty-seven carloads of oranges and 21 carloads of lemons were shipped from Southern California on March 11th. The seasons total citrus fruit shipments up to March 20th were 12,180 carloads.

John J. Miller, of Rappahannock, Va., one of the best known apple growers in the state, is a large shipper of fancy fruit to England. He obtained \$6 per barrel at his station for apples this season. On some fruit that he shipped to England he got net returns of \$7.50 per barrel.

Total apple shipments abroad up to March 10th were: 2,112,787 barrels, including 427,139 barrels from Boston, 568,092 barrels from New York, 234,612 barrels from Portland, Me., 555,007 barrels from Montreal, 307,999 barrels from Halifax, N. S., and 19,938 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments for the same time last year were 2,167,380 barrels, against 3,304,998 barrels in 1904.

## ALABAMA NURSERIES

W. F. Heikes, of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, is president of the Alabama State Horticultural Society. At its recent meeting he said:

"It should not be overlooked that the supply of trees needed for planting in this state can be procured from nurseries within its borders. The nurseries of Madison county, Alabama, rank with the best and largest in this country and it is probable that more trees are grown in this county than in any other in the United States, not excepting Monroe County, New York, of which Rochester is the county seat. These nurseries, near Huntsville, Alabama, ship hundreds of car loads of trees annually, which are distributed to all parts of the United States.

"The remarkable growth of this industry is largely due to the character of the soil and climate, which are most favorable to the production of vigorous, shapely, well-rooted trees and plants. The marked increase in the number of nurseries throughout the state within the past few years is evidence of the rapidly growing demand for trees and plants, and that the nursery industry is making notable progress, in keeping with the trend of the times."

William J. Clark has purchased a half interest in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Nursery Company from P. D. Pearce.

J. B. Fleming, of the firm of Fleming & Hetzer, Mountain View Nurseries, Williamsport, Md., was last month elected Burgess of the town at a hotly contested election.

J. S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., reports that the spring rush has been on for some time; that trade has been fine and that on the middle of last month they were closing up the season's work.

## SHADING THE HIGHWAYS

The Country Gentleman, March 22d, says: Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., have received their annual order from the Massachusetts Highway Commission for 4000 shade trees, to be planted along the highways of the Bay State. This is the third year that a like order has been received. The order calls for American elms, various kinds of maples, oaks and willows, all of which are hardy, and when once started will live for years with no other care than that given by Dame Nature.

It is estimated that apple growers in the vicinity of Perry, N. Y., have received \$400,000 during the past season for their crops. One grower sold 900 barrels which averaged him \$3 per barrel.

The Oakwood Corporation has been chartered at Harrisburg, Pa., with a capital of \$10,000. It will conduct a general nursery business at York Springs, Adams county. W. E. Grove, York Spring, is the treasurer.

It is estimated that fruit growers in the Wanatchee Valley, Washington, will set out about 200,000 trees this spring. There are about 10,000 acres of land in this valley suitable for orchards and it is expected that within a few years the ground will be all utilized for this purpose.

Congressman Pollard of Tecumseh, Neb., has had the promise of the agricultural department at Washington that it will send men to Nebraska to give orchardists lessons in the spraying of their trees and the destruction of the codling moth, if congress will make an appropriation. This information is conveyed in a letter received by Col. W. G. Swan, president of the Southeastern Fruit Growers' association. These men will work in each county of Mr. Pollard's district.

## Four of the Popular BROWN SPRAYERS

Everything Guaranteed

First cut shows the famous little "AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1, which is the most widely used of all spray apparatus.

Best pump on the market for all ordinary purposes, such as garden work, potatoes, small fruits, etc.

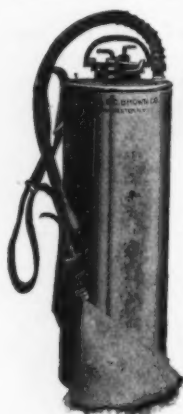
Fig. 76 "HYDRAPLEX," the most powerful and most easily operated of all hand apparatus. For use with tank or barrel and designed especially for orchard work.

### We make the Largest Line of Spray Pumps in America

Including several styles of  
TRACTION HORSE POWER RIGS  
We show two here

Fig. 90 for vineyards and Fig. 116 for large orchard operations. Either convertible for potato spraying and all field crops. Fig. 116 is replacing gasoline engine power because it is just as efficient, costs less than half in the purchase price, not one cent for power, and is thoroughly reliable.

Tell us what crops you want to spray and the extent of same, and ask for our fine free spray calendar. Our advice will cost you nothing and we may be able to save you money.



"Auto Spray"  
No. 1



"Hydraplex" Fig. 76



Fig. 90

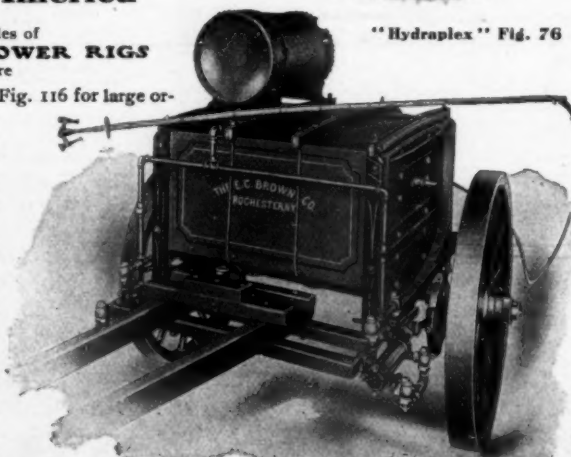


Fig. 116

REMEMBER  
OUR PRODUCTS GUARANTEED

THE E. C. BROWN COMPANY

When writing to advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS.

52 JAY STREET  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



# ROSES

There's a bower of roses by Bendeemer's stream.  
And the nightingale sings 'round it all the day long;  
In the time of my childhood 'twas a sweet dream  
To sit in the roses and hear the bird's song.  
—Moore

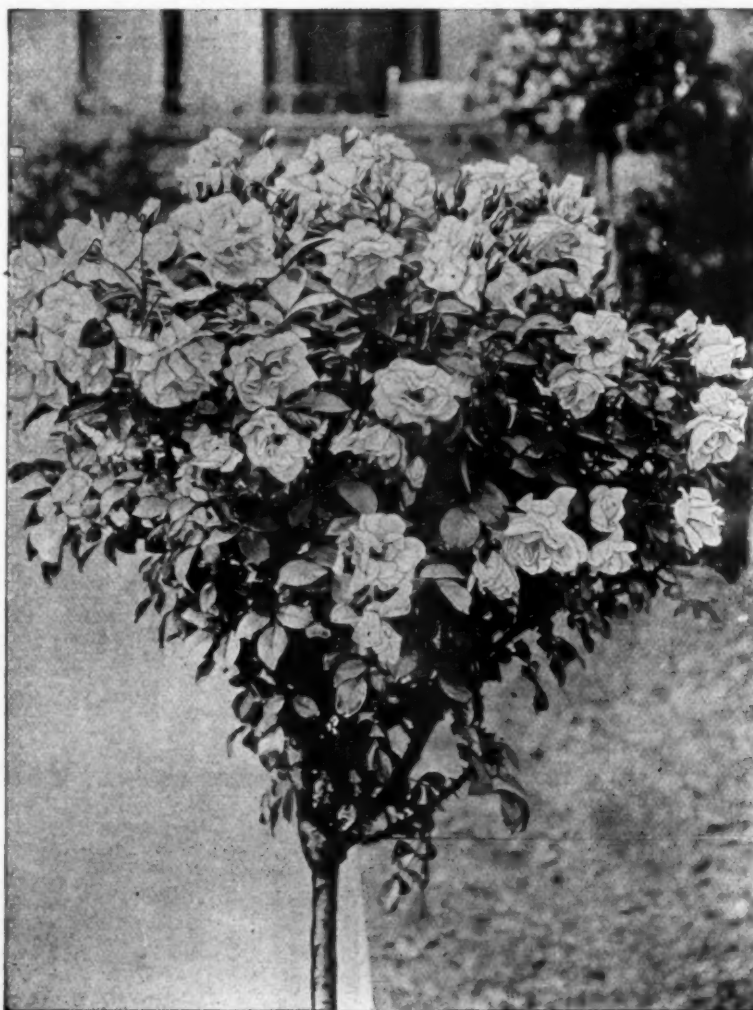
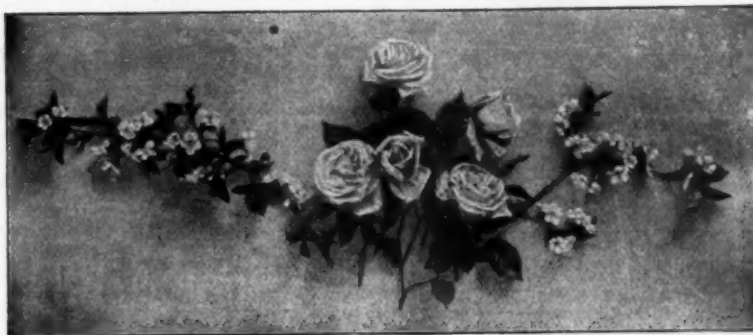
## Hardy, Vigorous Roses

### All Varieties

Nothing that we can say can add to the popularity of this most beautiful of all flowers. Those who appreciate the beauties of nature, prize roses above all things else in the ornamental line. While nearly all desire, and perhaps make an effort to have an abundance of them in their season, yet very many fail; and the failure to succeed is usually due to planting inferior bushes, thousands of which are sent out over the country every year at very low prices. Our roses cost more than the weak, puny, hot-house plants referred to, yet the results show that we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out of doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them.

We are among the largest growers of Roses in the country. Our stock is large, including all varieties of recognized merit, as well as many novelties, whose merits are not yet sufficiently established to warrant our placing them in our catalogue. We are constantly on the lookout for the choicest new varieties, originating either in this country or in Europe, and spare no pains and expense in obtaining them when satisfied of their intrinsic merit.

A profusion of roses grown on your grounds will attract interest and produce orders for other stock as well.



TREE ROSE

Our Tree Roses are top-grafted or budded upon strong-growing, wild stocks at a distance of 3½ to 4½ feet from the ground. They thus form tree shaped plants, nicely headed, and with proper care they are very desirable. We offer them in all colors.

Loveliest of lovely things are they  
On earth, that soonest pass away.  
The rose that lives its little hour,  
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.  
—Bryant

## Remember the Baby RAMBLER

(Ever Blooming Dwarf  
Crimson Rambler)

We control exclusively the original stock of this grand novelty, and we offer it to our trade with the assurance that it surpasses in quality and beauty any Rose heretofore introduced. In every phase that tends to make a rose valuable—in vigor and hardiness of plant, freedom from disease and insects, profuse flowering quality, covering a greater period than any other rose, and exquisite coloring of flowers—it has no rival, while its long flowering season, from early Summer until late frosts outdoors, and daily the year round under glass, makes it doubly desirable. Two years ago we set out a number of these Roses in our nurseries. The Winter of 1903-04 was the most severe one we have had in many years. In the Spring these Roses, that had no protection whatever during the Winter, were alive right out to the tips of their branches. This record shows conclusively the hardiness of this grand new Rose. We predict that it will become the most popular and highly prized Rose from Atlantic to Pacific and North and South. The Baby Rambler is sold in Europe under the name of Mme. Norbert Levasseur and Polyantha Coccinea Purpurea, and has been catalogued by us as Crimson Beauty.

We guarantee this rose to be in bloom every day until frosts, and if grown under glass to be in bloom every day in the year.

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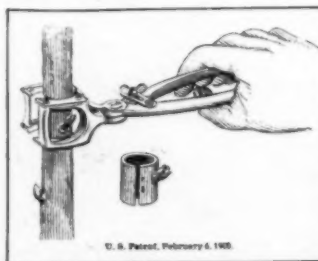
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40,000 Brandywine	19,000 Kansas	20,000 Superior
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	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 ft.		2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 ft.		2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 ft.		2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 ft.
Ray	120	520	Crawford Late	750	220	Fox Seedling	200	100	Mt. Rose		
Belle of Georgia	1500	1430	Elberta	4270	3140	Geary's Holdon	1207	130	Reeve's Favorite	1713	500
Brandywine	400	100	Foster	1420	500	Hill's Chili	500		Wonderful	230	

## Apple

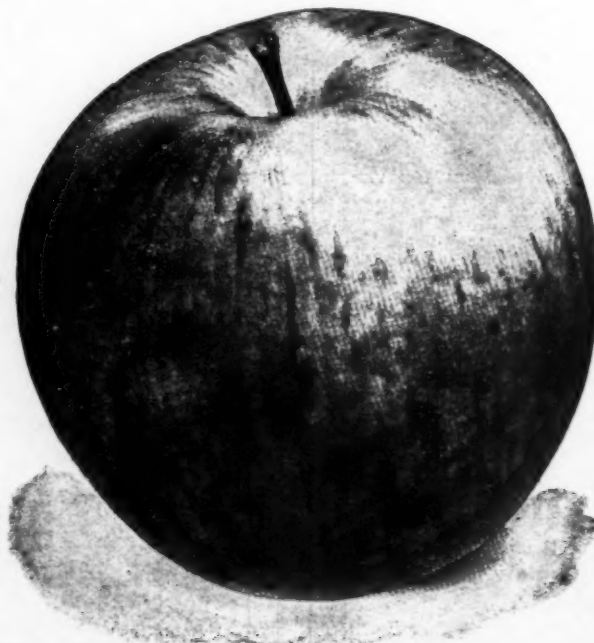
	1 to 1 1/2	3/4 to 1	3/4	3/4	9-16	3/4		1 to 1 1/2	3/4 to 1	3/4	3/4	9-16	3/4
Baldwin	100	90	150	2175	1750	890	M. B. Twig	500	1000	20	300	100	100
Ben Davis	100	350	850	725	130		Mo. Pippin			150	1425	500	130
Early Strawberry		50	100	15	5	30	N. W. Greening			1040	720	500	480
Jonathan					250	50	Red Astrachan			721	150	150	135
King		100	1890		270	150	Roman Stein			400	200		
Loy			140	80	20	70	Stark			643	1000	890	750
Lankford's Seedling		50	100	150	50	50	Winter Banana			150	950	425	250

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